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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1974

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AT'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
with rain. Temp. 5-11 (45-54). To-
morrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 4-8 (39-46).
Day: Cloudy, rain. Temp. 4-8 (39-46).
TON: variable. Yesterday's temp. 4-8
CHANNEL: Moderate. ROMEX: Sunny.
11-13 (50-55). NEW YORK: Variable.
15-20 (59-68). Yesterday's temp. 15-20

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2.



HILMEN SWORN—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., administering oath to executives of even oil companies who were called yesterday to testify on U.S. oil supplies and prices. From left: Roy Baze, Exxon; Annon M. Card, Texaco; Z. D. Bonner, Gulf; A. E. Murray, Mobil; T. M. Powell, Standard of California; Richard Leet, Standard of Indiana; and Harry Bridges, Shell. Story on Page 3.

lice Eject Militants

pening of Ulster Assembly rupts in Protestant Brawl

ELFAST, Jan. 22 (UPI)—A riot broke out when 18 militant Protestants staged an hour-long demonstration at today's opening of the Northern Ireland Assembly since the Northern Irish government has refused to allow the Protestant-Roman Catholic coalition government to take office.

The demonstrators first staged a riot on the benches reserved for the coalition members, named abuse at Speaker Sir David Ervine, threatened chief executive Brian Faulkner, built a makeshift barrier to keep out the police and then struggled with 10 men trying to eject them from the chamber.

You will not jackboot us with a British armored car and British Army, bellowed Protestant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley, who was escorted out of the chamber by six police officers.

Another militant leader, Prof. James Lindsay, danced on the speaker's table, grabbed the microphone and shouted: "We have five policemen injured and five policemen were injured and the order was restored and the sitting was resumed. Only four 30 hardliners took their seats."

It was the Munich beer festival's worst," Mr. Faulkner said. "I am absolutely satisfied with the reaction which will be demonstrated for the people who took part in the demonstration."

Mr. Faulkner said the demonstrators had not succeeded in forcing the power shifters from the Assembly. "We got through everything on the order paper. I think it just indicates to the general public that there are politicians determined to make the government work—and a minority who are not."

Mr. Paisley was unrepentant. "Tomorrow, I will be back in my place on the front bench," he said.

Earlier today, Northern Ireland threatened chief executive Brian Faulkner, built a makeshift barrier to keep out the police and then struggled with 10 men trying to eject them from the chamber.

Westerners Jailed
E. German Drive
BERLIN, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Berlin woman has been sentenced by a court in Frankfurt to eight years in prison for smuggling human organs, East Germany's official news agency said yesterday.

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The Soaring

Cost of Living

The United States and West Germany issued their December cost-of-living reports yesterday and they make for grim, even if not surprising, reading. In the United States there was a climb of 0.8 for the month, putting the increase for the year 5.5 percent over 1972.

West Germans were hit by a 1.5 increase in December, bringing their year-over-year increase to 9.3. Details on Page 3.

Israeli Opposition Sees Risk

Knesset Approves Suez Pact In Final Go-Ahead on Pullback

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22.—The government today won parliamentary approval of its agreement with Egypt for a troop pullback from the Suez Canal, a pact which Premier Golda Meir called the only realistic alternative to a resumption of war.

In a five-hour debate that preceded the vote in the Knesset, the government emphasized that Cairo plans to reopen the canal and repopulate adjacent former battlefields with civilians, thus lessening the chances of renewed fighting in the area.

Opening the debate in this first session of the new Knesset, Mrs. Meir said that, with the agreement, both parties undertake to observe a "full, a comprehensive cease-fire" on land, at sea and in the air.

"Let me make it perfectly clear," she added, "that the cease-fire means a commitment to refrain from blockade and obstruction of shipping to Israel and from Israel from the Bab el-Mandeb Straits."

This was the first official Israeli confirmation of this portion of the agreement, a portion contained in an unpublished letter from Egypt's President Anwar Sadat to President Nixon.

After the debate, which involved 30 speeches, Mrs. Meir's Labor party, although weakened in the recent election, won a 76-35 vote for the disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli troops. Her party's stand was backed by its religious and independent members in the liberal coalition, plus Jewish and Communist deputies. There were no abstentions as every deputy voted with either the liberal or the center-right bloc.

The vote was the final go-ahead for the disengagement, which is scheduled to begin Friday—a week after Egypt and Israel signed their agreement to the plan engineered by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

In the Knesset debate today, opposition leaders called the accord an unnecessary risk for Israel and a renewed militarization of the Sinai.

Menasheh Begin, of the Likud party, said that the agreement was "thinning out of Israel's security."

Reserve Maj. Gen. Ariel (Arik) Sharon, Likud organizer and commander of the forces that stormed the Suez Canal's west bank during the October war, said that Israel surrendered its "trump card" by giving up the west bank. "We're taking unnecessary risks," the general, who is a candidate for the Knesset, declared.

Mrs. Meir insisted that U.S. support of Israel insures this country's military ability to maintain its security.

Before End of Suez Pullback Kissinger Sees Lifting Of Oil Embargo Soon

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today that he believes that the Arab oil embargo will be ended shortly, even before Egyptian and Israeli forces complete the projected 40-day disengagement of their forces along the Suez Canal.

"Failure to end the embargo in a reasonable time," he said at a news conference, "would raise serious questions of confidence in our minds with respect to the Arab nations with whom we have dealt on this issue."

Until today's news conference, his first since his return from negotiating the disengagement pact in the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger avoided making any public or private predictions about the lifting of the embargo.

Previously he would say only that it was "inappropriate" to continue the embargo at a time when the United States was attempting to get negotiations under way.

"More Ambitions"

Today he said: "We have every reason to believe that success in the negotiations would mark a major step toward ending the oil embargo." Asked whether he anticipated that the oil flow would resume after the 40-day period stipulated for the disengagement, Mr. Kissinger said:

"I think in more ambitious terms."

"Even before that?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Kissinger. The secretary would not say, however, whether he had received assurances from Egypt's President Anwar Sadat that he would use his influence in the oil-producing countries to get the embargo lifted.

"I have made clear the U.S. position on the oil embargo, and I believe it is clearly understood by all of the leaders with whom I have spoken," Mr. Kissinger said by way of answering a question about a Sadat pressure role.

He accused France of not playing a constructive role in resolving the international energy crisis, but said that a conference he has proposed for oil-consuming nations would take place Feb. 11, as scheduled, even if France refused to attend.

"New Policy"

Speaking at a press conference in Algiers, Mr. Sadat said: "I can now sincerely say that the United States has adopted a new policy, that there is a significant change in its attitude—though not total change."

Asked whether the ban on Arab oil shipments to the United States should be modified, he replied:

"For every change in the American position, it is necessary for the Arabs to make an identical change toward the United States."

Three months ago, Mr. Sadat said, the U.S. position in the Middle East was "fundamentally pro-Israeli, under pretence of a balance of forces in the region."

He implied that the military disengagement agreement concluded with Israel under U.S. auspices last week represented a significant shift.

Tour of States

Mr. Sadat arrived here yesterday on a tour of Arab states to explain why he concluded the disengagement accord.

He came here after talking with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the ruler of Kuwait, and leaders of other oil-producing countries.

The Beirut newspaper An-Nahar reported today that King Faisal has reaffirmed his demand for an Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem as a prerequisite for Middle East peace.

It said the 69-year-old monarch, the acknowledged leader of the oil embargo against the United States, made his stand clear during weekend talks with President Sadat.

An-Nahar said that the king reiterated his view that no settlement could be reached.

"I cannot characterize the French attitude as constructive," Mr. Kissinger said when asked about French reluctance to join the conference.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert on Friday sent UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim a French proposal for a world conference, under UN auspices, on immediate and long-term energy problems. He suggested that such a global parley would "prevent the development of difficulties between states or groups of states" and would protect the

right of developing nations while satisfying world needs.

Mr. Kissinger said today that he could not criticize France's decision Saturday to float the franc. He explained: "We can't blame France for pursuing a fiscal policy similar to our own."

Mr. Kissinger also used his news conference to answer questions that have arisen about the U.S. role in enforcing the Suez troop-disengagement agreement.

"We are not guarantors," he said, "in the sense of having a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Return for Policy Shift

Sadat Hints U.S. Oil Embargo Should Be Eased by the Arabs

ALGIERS, Jan. 22 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt today praised the U.S. Middle East policy and hinted the Arab oil embargo should be eased.

However, the oil and finance minister of Qatar, Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ben Khalifa al-Thani, indicated today that the embargo would continue.

In a statement to the Cairo newspaper Al-Akhar, Sheikh Thani said: "Arab petroleum will continue to flow to countries that supported our case, but those countries which preferred to support and consolidate our enemy [Israel] by all means should bear the consequences."

A total oil embargo, an outgrowth of the October Arab-Israeli war, has been imposed on the United States and the Netherlands because of what the Arabs considered biased policies in favor of Israel. There is also a total embargo on South African white supremacy regimes, and production cutbacks, which are designed to pressure Western European and Japanese policies on the Middle East.

"New Policy"

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



ARAB PRESIDENTS—Anwar Sadat (left) talking with Houari Boumedienne in Algiers.

Expels Peking Diplomat

Russia Protests China's Ouster of 5 Aides

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday accused China of a "planned hostile act" in arresting five Russians in Peking last week.

The official news agency, Tass, said that the Chinese subjected the Russians to violent attacks and threats of execution before expelling them as spies.

In apparent retaliation for Peking's expulsion of the five, Soviet police arrested a young Chinese diplomat in Siberia as he was traveling home to China, and charged him with spying.

He was later expelled from the country and expelled from Communist sources reported.

The informants said that the expelled Chinese diplomat, Kuan Heng-kang, was on his way home to Peking by train after serving six years in Moscow as

an embassy attaché when he was arrested in Irkutsk.

The Chinese ambassador was told that Mr. Kuan had been found with espionage equipment.

In a note handed to Chinese Ambassador Lul Hsin-chuan, Tass said that the Kremlin rejected Peking's claims that two senior Soviet diplomats, their wives and a Russian interpreter had engaged in espionage while in China.

The heated tone of the note was reminiscent of the angry exchanges between Moscow and Peking during the height of the Cultural Revolution in China and underscored the sinking of relations between the two to their lowest point since the frontier clashes of 1969.

The note said that "responsibility for the consequences of the new attempt by the Chinese authorities to organize an anti-

Soviet provocation falls fully with the government" of China.

The agency said that first secretary V. Marchenko, his wife, and the wife of embassy third secretary V. Semenov were arrested on a Peking street Jan. 15 while driving from a hotel.

They were pulled out of their car, their hands were bound and they were taken to a street where a big crowd had assembled and where movie cameras and klieg lights had been installed.

"They were... subjected to indignities. Then, they were taken to a building where attempts were made to secure from them confessions that they had engaged in espionage activity."

Tass contended that the other two Russians, Mr. Semenov and an embassy translator, were walking on a Peking street when arrested.

ale of CIA Hunt in U.K. Lacked Only Facts

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 22 (WP).—The tale of CIA agents probing Britons from their own security negligence today blew up the letters column of The Times.

James Copeland, the American director of the original account and self-described CIA "consultant," wrote The Times, "I had no facts my own to corroborate the information" he gave the paper.

He went on, if his story was true, it should be.

The curious case began Friday when The Times prominently displayed at the top of Page One a story headlined: "CIA Men in Britain Checking on Subversion."

The story, essentially an interview with Mr. Copeland, disclosed that "between 30 and 40 extra-legal intelligence men have been drafted to Britain since the state of emergency was introduced."

Their mission, Mr. Copeland said, was to check on subversion. The story, he said, was to ferret out spies, particularly in Britain's trade unions.

American's Letter to Times Admits

Union Operation Was a 'Suspicion'

"Rightly or wrongly," Mr. Copeland was quoted as saying, "the top men in the CIA believe that the present state of affairs in Britain has far more sinister motives than the mere winning of extra wages. They believe that the aim is to bring about a situation in which it would be impossible for the kind of democratic government you enjoy to continue here."

There is no doubt at all that it [the CIA] has agents operating inside the British labor unions... The CIA has been trying to convince the British for some time about the danger of subversion within the unions... The present state of affairs makes it a professional troublemaker's dream."

The Times did not report that Mr. Copeland, 47, makes his living in London advising what he says are multinational American corporations on "security problems."

Nor did the newspaper report

that Mr. Copeland has co-authored a novel, entitled "Black September," for which he says Simon and Schuster has paid an advance of \$70,000.

When The Times story appeared, the U.S. Embassy here said that it "is so outside the area of truth that it must be denied categorically."

A Classic Case

Today, Mr. Copeland confessed that his tale was a classic case of the wish fathering the thought. He wrote:

"On the evening of Jan. 16, I reviewed with Christopher Walker the information which provided the basis for his story on 'CIA Men in Britain.' Although I had no facts of my own with which to corroborate the information, it made sense to me in the light of my background knowledge of 'the war of the spoils'..."

I have chilling suspicions that

the United States Embassy might be speaking the truth in that

pompous denial it issued on Friday and that the CIA really is in this instance as delinquent in the performance of its assigned duties as the denial claims. I hope my suspicions turn out to be unfounded... both Black September and the IRA have boasted that 1974 is to be the year of the killing..."

More prosaic intelligence sources here never took Mr. Copeland's yarn seriously.

These sources, however, did say that Mr. Copeland had revealed a bureaucratic fact of marginal significance, that the CIA office here has put on a few additional men. But this expansion was attributed to the new station chief, Cord Meyer, rather than any increased activity.

Mr. Meyer is the high CIA official believed responsible for the ill-fated plan to buy up through foundation funds leaders in the American National Students Association and several American trade unions.

Dutch Cancel NATO Stamp

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Netherlands has canceled plans to issue a postage stamp commemorating the 25th anniversary of NATO, postal officials said today.

A statement said cancellation of the stamp "is in line with the policy of avoiding the issue of postage stamps which would be considered controversial in Dutch society."

The statement said, however, that "no conclusion can be drawn" from this action as to the "loyalty of the present cabinet to the Atlantic Alliance," and pointed out that other NATO members are letting the anniversary go by without issuing special postage stamps.

Saigon Says Chinese Force May Prepare New Attacks

SAIGON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government said today that the Chinese task force that drove Vietnamese forces from the Paracel Islands last week may be preparing to head for the Spratly chain, farther south.

American sources, however, said that they had no indication that the task force was moving south. Observers in Taiwan also doubted such a move would be made.

The Spratly Archipelago is 270 miles from the South Vietnamese coast in the South China Sea and about the same distance from the Philippines and Malaysian

Borneo. It is claimed by South Vietnam, China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore.

Informed sources said that South Vietnam recently established an outpost in the Spratlys, which like the Paracels consist of uninhabited coral reefs and atolls. But also like the Paracels, there is belief that there might be oil there.

South Vietnam today sent a note to the members of the Paris conference on Vietnam protesting the Chinese move into the Paracels. The conference, which agreed last March to guarantee the Vietnam peace accords and the territorial integrity of Vietnam, includes the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

The note said that by Sunday night, Chinese troops had seized all of the islands in the Paracel Archipelago "and the Chinese naval task force seemed prepared to head for the Spratly Archipelago."

Saigon also has asked for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to plead its case for the Paracels, but it appeared unlikely that the council would take up the issue. Council president Gonzalo Pardo of Costa Rica said he would call a meeting only if nine of the 15 council members approved and observers doubted that this could be mustered in the face of China's opposition.

The South Vietnamese government also announced that a patrol boat which it had earlier believed to be sunk by the Chinese was only badly damaged and was making its way to Da Nang.

The government said that it did not know the number of casualties among the ship's crew of 82 men, all of whom were previously listed as missing. But it said it was sending out naval units to help the crippled ship into port.

The government reduced its casualty list in the battle of the Paracels further with the announcement that the garrison that was overrun on one of the islands totaled 62 men, not 150 as it reported previously. China has announced that the Vietnamese captured in the operation will be returned, but it has not said how many have been prisoners.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, military sources said that government forces scored successes at two points against the pocket of insurgent forces that has been threatening Phnom Penh for the past three weeks.

The Cambodian command said that government troops had encircled a rebel unit at Chhouk Var, about eight miles northwest of the city. Chhouk Var was overrun by insurgents last Friday.

Military sources also reported linking up with an encircled unit at Toul Leap, 11 miles from Phnom Penh.



OPENING KNESSET—Premier Golda Meir calling on the Israeli parliament yesterday in Jerusalem to approve the troop disengagement agreement reached with Egypt.

Israeli Opposition Sees Risk

Knesset Approves Suez Pact In Final Go-Ahead on Pullback

(Continued from Page 1)

of strengthening Israel. This policy entails insuring that Israel shall be able to conduct negotiations from a position of strength and not from weakness."

Mrs. Meir said that Israel would react appropriately to any Egyptian demand for the peace-monitoring UN Emergency Force to withdraw from its buffer zone between the two sides in Sinai.

A UN peace force withdrew from a buffer zone at Egypt's request on May 19, 1967—precipitating the six-day war of June that year, when Israel advanced to the canal and occupied other Arab territories.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, in advancing the government's belief that a reactivated canal and rebuilt Egyptian towns beside it would provide a major deterrent to new fighting, said that President Sadat "favors peace, or at least favors creating peaceful conditions." The Egyptians "are for

stopping the war," the defense minister stated. "I don't think they plan to deceive us. I don't think they intend to bring weapons across the canal. I do think they intend to revive life in the canal zone."

Mrs. Meir added that official statements from Cairo "indicate that the government of Egypt intends to start clearing the canal and fitting it for shipping, and to work for the population and rebuilding of the abandoned towns and the restoration of normal civilian life in the canal area."

Gen. Dayan said that without the pullback accord, a new war was probable and Israel would be able to expand its positions on the west bank of the canal. "And then what?" he demanded. "We would be closer to Cairo. But whoever thinks that from another round we will be able to get the peace we want from Egypt, let him recommend it... I don't think it's possible."

Sadat Hints U.S. Oil Embargo Should Be Eased by the Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the Middle East problems could be reached without a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967, particularly Jerusalem, and the reinstatement of the Palestinian people's "legitimate rights."

King Faisal also stressed that the disengagement accord "should not be separate from the question of total Israeli withdrawal."

Qatar was the second Arab country to discourage speculation that the Arabs were going to reconsider their U.S. oil embargo. Yesterday, the Kuwaiti foreign minister called reconsideration of the oil restrictions "premature" at this time.

Mr. Sadat emphasized that the disengagement accord was purely a military pact "without political significance." Those who give it other than a military dimension are making a mistake.

The remark was evidently meant to undercut claims by Palestinian guerrilla extremists that the accord was a sellout of Palestinian rights.

Conditions Cited

The Egyptian President said that no political talks with Israel could take place at Geneva unless there was a prior disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel.

"We must conclude military disengagement on the Syrian front before speaking with our Syrian and Palestinian brothers about their participation at the Geneva conference," Mr. Sadat declared.

Syria refused to participate in the conference and Palestinian guerrilla groups were not invited. Mr. Sadat held a second meeting with President Bouari Bou-Rabat for talks with King Hassan II.

Mr. Sadat conferred with King Hassan for an hour at the palace in Rabat.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, the oil ministers of 10 Arab countries agreed to "assist in any acceptable form" some African countries which are expected to be hit hard by oil price increases, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said.

Long-Term Loans

The Arabs are considering long-term loans to the African countries so that they can get their oil needs and pay in installments with a 2.5 percent interest rate, A.R. Riad explained.

Meanwhile, in other energy-related developments, as reported by the news services:

● Norway today decided to postpone gasoline rationing for two weeks because of an improved reserves situation, Premier Trygve Bratteli's office announced. The rationing was scheduled to begin on Friday. A weekend driving ban was extended for two weeks.

● French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert will leave tomorrow night on an oil-seeking mission

to the Middle East, aimed at building closer economic ties between France and the Arab world.

● Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani left Jeddah by plane for Japan today for talks with government officials, Riyadh Radio reported.

● King Faisal also stressed that the disengagement accord "should not be separate from the question of total Israeli withdrawal."

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U.S. Seeking U.K. Indian Ocean Base

Would Use Island To Counter Russians

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).

—The Defense Department, as a counter to the expansion of Soviet naval power expected with the anticipated reopening of the Suez Canal, is considering the establishment of a naval base on the British-held island of Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

Defense officials said yesterday that preliminary discussions already had been held with the British government about expanding the small naval station on the island into a relatively large base. At the same time, they denied reports that the British, apparently concerned over the reaction of the oil-producing Arab states, initially rebuffed the U.S. requests.

Under 1966 and 1972 agreements with Britain, the United States operates a small communications station on the equatorial island as part of the Pentagon's global communications network. The station, with some 200 naval personnel, went into operation last spring.

Navy's Intention

Over the years, the Defense Department has repeatedly emphasized that Diego Garcia would be a "modest" and "austere" communications facility. The original Navy intent, however, for obtaining rights on the island was to have a permanent air station and base to support operations in the Indian Ocean as the Navy carrier fleet was reduced in size.

That purpose was never quite fulfilled, but it has now gained a new significance with the reopening of the Suez Canal that is expected to follow the military disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli forces.

The assumption of Pentagon officials is that the Soviet Union will take advantage of a reopened canal to increase its naval presence in the Indian Ocean. The Defense Department, therefore, is looking ahead to establishing a countervailing naval force in an area that controls the sea lanes to Middle East oil.

As its carrier fleet is reduced, however, the Navy will be hard pressed to maintain a carrier task force in the Indian Ocean and still meet its commitments in the Mediterranean and western Pacific.

A presence in the area also imposes a strain upon the Navy's supply lines. When the carrier Hancock was sent into the Indian Ocean during the Middle East war, for example, it took three tankers and two supply ships from the western Pacific to support the task force.



HAPPY 1974—West German President Gustav Heinemann (left) and Chancellor Willy Brandt look as though they are toasting the health of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, who is the possible successor to Mr. Heinemann, at a New Year's reception yesterday in the Villa Hammerschmidt, the president's office.

Opening of Ulster Assembly Erupts in Protestant Brawl

(Continued from Page 1)

lead's main Protestant political party elected hardliner Harry West as its new leader in place of the moderate Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Faulkner was ousted as leader of the Unionist party earlier this month.

Mr. West, 55, opposes any power sharing with the Catholic minority.

Mr. Faulkner has said he will carry on as leader of the Assembly, but Mr. West and his supporters say they will disrupt the Assembly and make it unworkable.

Mr. Faulkner was Northern Ireland's prime minister when Britain took over direct rule in March, 1972. Mr. West was

agriculture minister in Mr. Faulkner's administration.

The military charge that the coalition, the first in Northern Ireland's 53-year history, will promote links between the mainly Protestant province and the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic, and constitutes the first step in a "sell-out" to a united Ireland.

Many of Northern Ireland's one million Protestants fear they would be swallowed up into a Catholic state after unification. The so-called "loyalists" want the province to remain firmly British.

The brawl in the Assembly was the only violence reported in Northern Ireland since a British soldier was killed by a bomb on Monday. He was the 39th known fatality in the sectarian fighting since August, 1969.

Harry West, new leader of Ulster Unionists.

U.K. Coal Miners Move Closer to An All-Out Strike

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuters).

British coal miners moved nearer to all-out strike action today as demands persisted on two industrial fronts.

Two coal fields—in Yorkshire and the industrial Midlands—called for tougher moves, while a national union leader, Joe Gormley, promised to support any move for a strike ballot at an executive meeting tomorrow.

A strike requires a 55 percent majority. Early doubts among union leaders about an affirmative vote were dissolving after indications of hardening radical and file attitudes.

Despite mounting militancy, Prime Minister Edward Heath made it clear in the House of Commons that he planned no new moves to bring peace in the 10-week-old dispute which, combined with international oil shortages, has put Britain's industry on a three-day week and hit hard at its economy.

Mr. Heath appealed to the miners to accept a management pay-rise offer of 16.12 percent as doing justice not only to their aspirations but to the national interest.

On a second industrial front, a meeting of three unions brought progress toward peace in a dispute involving engine drivers that has periodically crippled commuter train services.

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Chinese Year of Tiger Here, With Fun, Frolic... and Fear

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, Jan. 22.—Millions of Chinese around the world will usher in the Year of the Tiger tomorrow with traditional gaiety and hopeful prayers—but ancient belief has it that the year will bring trouble and much unpredictability.

The Chinese, like the Japanese and Vietnamese, denote each year with an animal—1973 was the unfeared Year of the Ox, a leisurely beast. The other animals in the 12-year Chinese calendar are the snake, the rat, the dog, the pig, the horse, the dragon, the cock, the goat, the monkey and the rabbit.

Only one Year of the Tiger in the past 60 years—that of 1926—has passed peacefully, Chinese soothsayers note.

In 1947 World War II broke out, in 1949 Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia, in 1950 the Korean War began and in 1962 the nuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over Cuba nearly triggered

a war between the two super-powers.

Many Chinese are wary of marrying anyone born in the Year of the Tiger, especially a girl born at dusk—when that aggressive animal hunts. A male child born under this sign is said to be fearless, but also headstrong and ill-tempered.

Not everything about the Year of the Tiger is considered bad. Its newborn children are expected to become leaders when they grow up. "Tiger" people are said to enjoy being in a situation that demands an exercise of authority.

While the year may bring difficulties for small businessmen, big and hard enterprises are expected to flourish.

The courageous tiger is the sworn enemy of evil spirits and unpropitious influences, many Chinese believe. But restraint is essential to avoid pitfalls throughout the year, particularly in autumn, they warn.

It is said that during that season the tiger can become a hazard to the fortunes of man because of its recklessness.

The most dire predictions have come from two astrologers in South Vietnam, Prof. Minh Nguyen and Prof. Huynh Lien. They said that the year will bring heavy fighting in their country, but toward year's end real peace will come to Vietnam.

Both sides will then engage in a political struggle, they said. But they avoided predicting how this struggle will end.

Unthriftiness Fling

At the new year, the Chinese—a thrifty people, generally—frequently throw financial caution to the winds. Many spend several months' worth of wages on fun, food, gifts, and gambling.

For the youngsters, the lunar new year is a great time when adults distribute "red packets" of new money to all the children they know and many they don't.

In the People's Republic of China, the people have been preparing to greet this Year of the Tiger with undimmed enthusiasm, despite government press and radio warnings against overspending and too much feasting in the three-day festival.

China's longest holiday, crowds jammed Peking's main shopping street, Wang Fu Ching, today, largely ignoring official calls for a "revolutionized" festival of restraint from self-indulgence.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F
ALGERIA	16	61
AMSTERDAM	2	36
ANKARA	12	54
ATHENS	12	54
BEIRUT	13	55
BELGRADE	15	59
BERLIN	2	36
BURSA	2	36
CAIRO	15	59
CASABLANCA	16	61
COPENHAGEN	15	59
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63
DUBLIN	4	39
EDINBURGH	4	39
FLORENCE	7	45
FRANKFURT	2	36
GENEVA	4	39
ISTANBUL	15	59
LAS PALMAS	19	66
LISBON	8	46
LONDON	5	41
MADRID	8	46
MILAN	11	52
MONTREAL	-2	28
MUSCOV	-1	30
MUNICH	1	34
NEW YORK	7	45
NICE	17	63
PARIS	5	41
PRAGUE	15	59
ROME	12	54
SOBIA	5	41
STOCKHOLM	2	36
TERRAN	-1	30
TEL AVIV	11	52
TUNIS	15	59
VENICE	4	39
VIENNA	0	32
WARSAW	1	34
WASHINGTON	5	41
ZURICH	3	37

†Yesterday's readings: U.S. Colada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.

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Involvement in Wrongdoing

Nixon 'Not Entertaining at All' Suggestions That He Resign

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—A broad defense of President Nixon on Watergate, White House aide today said, "President Nixon has not been involved in any wrongdoing, and therefore is not entertaining any suggestions that he resign."

The same time, Vice-President Ford said that Mr. Nixon offered to let him see documents that the Vice-President said he was certain would show the President was not guilty of wrongdoing.

White House Press Secretary J. Edgar Hoover, in an unusual appearance before newsmen, also said the President is convinced the 18 1/2-minute erasure of a key subpoenaed Watergate tape was not deliberate.

"I don't know how it happened," said Mr. Ziegler, now a presidential assistant. "The tape does not know how it ended. If we did, we would know."

In a question of whether criminal acts were involved in the erasure of a conversation taping Watergate between the President and his top aide, Haldeman, three days after June 17, 1972, break-in and taping, has gone to a grand jury. FBI is also investigating.

Impeachment Issue

After the disclosure a week ago that technical experts said the tape was caused by at least two separate manual operations on a tape machine of the President's private secretary, Rose Woods, a new chorus of calls for Mr. Nixon's resignation and impeachment has arisen. The impeachment issue preoccupies the President and the House Judiciary Committee is progressing in its investigation into whether grounds for impeachment exist.

Starting last Tuesday with a speech by Vice-President Ford attacking the President's conduct, a two-pronged campaign has been launched by the White House to defend Mr. Nixon by arguing that documents exist which will prove him innocent of wrongdoing and that the President is not a criminal.

Mr. Ford said White House refusal to disclose them was because the information was in the hands of special Watergate prosecutor Leon W. Jaworski and "the judge have an obligation not to release that information pending indictment and trial of those accused."

It has been reported that the material involves transcripts of the President's conversations with John W. Dean 3d, Mr. Nixon's principal counsel in the Watergate scandal, who has testified that the President was aware of a White House cover-up as early as September, 1972—long before Mr. Nixon said he learned of it.

Asked about the obliterated tape, Mr. Ford said, "I do not believe the President was involved in that at all. I don't know who was involved."

"I spent time talking to the President about Watergate yesterday and I know from our conversation that the President had no prior knowledge of the Watergate break-in or had any part in the cover-up."

Nixon Schedules Address

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The White House said yesterday that President Nixon will deliver his State of the Union address personally to a joint session of Congress Wednesday night, Jan. 30.

Richardson Says House Vote to Impeach May Be 'Easier'

By Susanna McBea

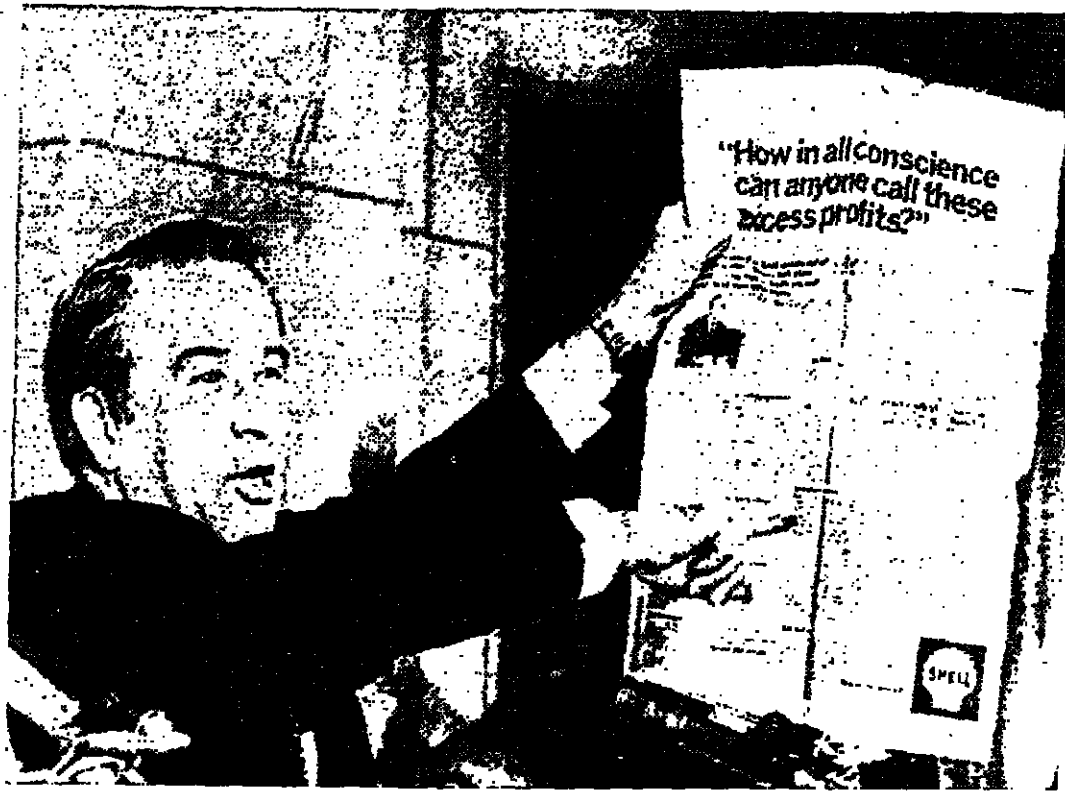
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson said today that a vote for impeachment of President Nixon is likely to be easier for congressmen than a vote against it.

Mr. Richardson said that the use would have a "tough call" all it has is evidence that "the President exhibited an attitude that could be interpreted as an attempt to obstruct the original Watergate break-in or the cover-up and... willingness to utilize government agencies to find out what people were saying in the name of national security."

But the former cabinet official included in a breakfast meeting with a group of reporters that the situation is likely to make a vote for impeachment easier than a vote against it.

He explained, "A congressman may say, 'All I did was say there grounds to justify a charge that the whole thing should be looked into.'"

Mr. Richardson said he would not be construed as making a prediction of how the vote will go, but it is known that he feels the House will probably vote for impeachment and that the Senate will probably be able to muster a two-thirds vote for conviction.



DISPUTES OIL COMPANIES—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate investigations subcommittee, pointing to a Shell advertisement that gives company's position on oil products prices. Sen. Jackson has charged that information given his subcommittee staff by oil firms has been evasive and called a hearing.

At Senate Hearing

U.S. Oil Executives Deny Bonanza Profits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Executives of the nation's seven biggest oil companies told a Senate subcommittee today their profits increased substantially last year, but they repudiated the charge.

Members of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee interviewed the executives for the second straight day, questioning high profits of fuel giants in light of the energy crisis.

"There is no use kidding ourselves where your profits are," said the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash. "Quit going around the mulberry bush."

The hearing—one of several congressional forums on the crisis—was conducted as the Labor Department announced that the price of fuel oil and coal rose 11.7 percent in 1973. It went up 11.1 percent in December alone.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics also reported that retail gasoline prices rose an average of 4.4 percent in December. The average price for regular-grade gasoline jumped 4.6 percent to 43.7 cents a gallon in December, while average premium prices rose 4.1 percent to 47.9 cents at the neighborhood pump.

For 1973 as a whole, gasoline and motor oil went up 13.6 percent.

Shell Oil Co. president Harry Bridges told the senators that the company's profits had been unfairly compared to 1972 oil profits with "a very low 1972 performance." Looking over several years, he said "there is no bonanza in these profits whatsoever."

Profits Seen Normal

Mr. Bridges said Shell's net income over the last five years had gone up an average of 7 percent—which he said was a normal gain among large corporations.

Sen. Jackson and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., questioned how the oil companies could justify "preferential tax treatment" they get from foreign credits, the oil-depletion allowance and write-offs for drilling costs.

"Isn't it a fact... that the real profits were abroad?" Sen. Jackson asked. "You are shifting your profit base from crude to refining and marketing."

The executives from Exxon, Texaco, Gulf, Mobil, Standard of California, Standard of Indiana and Shell said that was not the case. "We do not consider it any

substantial tax break," said A.M. Card, vice-president of Texaco. He said the oil firms' tax bills on all operations were higher than much of the rest of the industrial world.

Yesterday, the top executives of the seven major companies denied under oath that their firms were

holding supplies off the market in order to force up prices. The executives swore that they were not leaving productive wells idle, were not hoarding gasoline in abandoned gasoline stations and were innocent of other damaging allegations made by industry critics.

U.S. Navy Moves to Acquire Oil Land Adjoining Reserve

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Navy moved today to absorb adjoining Standard Oil Co. lands into the Elk Hills (Calif.) Naval Petroleum Reserve after concluding that oil is draining out of the reserve.

Meanwhile, the Navy ordered Standard Oil of California to stop production from its seven operating wells in the area pending negotiations to acquire the company's property.

Elk Hills and other Navy petroleum reserves have become a center of attention since the energy crisis developed in the fall. Earlier this month, a key administrator of naval oil reserves resigned rather than accept further encroachment by oil companies on government-owned fields.

There is strong congressional opposition to allowing oil companies to tap the reserves. Last year, a Senate committee heard testimony alleging that Standard Oil of California was illegally encroaching on a buffer zone established between the military and civilian fields at Elk Hills.

It was learned on Jan. 7, after evaluating geological and technical information, that "connection and drainage existed" between the Navy section and the Standard Oil property.

An engineering committee.

U.S. Women's Rights

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 22 (UPI).—Montana yesterday became the 34th state to ratify the equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution. A State Senate vote completed the Legislature's approval of the women's rights amendment, which must be ratified by six more states to become part of the Constitution.

Seeming Contradiction Noted

Kissinger Heard 'Plumber' Tape

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In what seemed to be a direct contradiction of his sworn testimony, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger acknowledged today that he had listened to a tape recording of an interrogation conducted by White House aide David R. Young Jr. shortly after publication of the secret India-Pakistan papers in December, 1971.

Mr. Kissinger said the tape recording dealt with Mr. Young's questioning of Rear Adm. Robert O. Welander about the alleged funneling of National Security Council documents from the White House to the office of Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"I was amazed by this allegation," Mr. Kissinger said at a State Department news briefing. The admission marked the first time that the secretary of state, who was President Nixon's national security adviser at the time of alleged military snooping, has conceded that he knew anything at all about Mr. Young's activities with the "plumbers" team.

Distinction Made

Mr. Young's role in the interrogation and Mr. Kissinger's acknowledgment that he knew of that role prompted the secretary of state to draw a distinction between investigation and interrogation, Reuters reported.

"With respect to my statements before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made under oath, I affirm here every word that I have said to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. To be specific, I did not know that David Young was conducting an investigation into the matter of the... leaks. He never talked to me about this or any other subject while he was conducting what I now know was his investigation."

"I did not instruct him nor did I request it. I never saw the report until I read it in the newspaper early last week."

But after this flat denial that he knew of Mr. Young's role, Mr. Kissinger was asked who had interrogated Adm. Welander.

"I believe he was interrogated by David Young, but from this one could not suppose that David Young was conducting an investigation," he replied.

Mr. Young, he thought, was just performing a chore for former White House aide John D.

Ehrlichman, who was in charge of internal security at the White House.

"I knew that David Young had performed the interrogation, but I had assumed that since we had sent Adm. Welander to Mr. Ehrlichman's office, Mr. Ehrlichman had designated one of his staff members to take whatever report Adm. Welander had to give," Mr. Kissinger said.

Issue of News Leaks

The "plumbers" team had been secretly set up by President Nixon

in July, 1971, in an effort to track down and prevent news leaks. In September, 1971, the group was responsible for the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist in Los Angeles.

Until today, Mr. Kissinger had repeatedly and emphatically denied any knowledge of Mr. Young's activities with the "plumbers" once Mr. Young—formerly a personal aide to Mr. Kissinger—left the National Security Council staff in mid-1971.

Goldwater Says Poll Shows Watergate Cutting GOP Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater says he has a private poll showing that Watergate will cause a 10 percent loss of votes for all Republican candidates this year.

He said that without a virtually magical change for the better, the loss will mean wholesale defeats of GOP candidates for governor, the Senate and the House.

"I want to tell you it's going to be goddamned tough for any Republican to get re-elected, including myself, and I look in pretty good shape," the Arizona Republican said.

Sen. Goldwater said that, as late as two months ago, his polls showed the Watergate disclosures hurting Democrats as much as Republicans because of a general public disgust with all politicians.

"Now the poll indicates Watergate is going to hurt only Republicans," he said.

No Question

"We'll lose in the Senate, no question about it," Sen. Goldwater said.

Sen. Goldwater said the poll was prepared by pollster Richard Wirtline of Anaheim, Calif.

The substantial Republican losses foreshadowed by the Wirtline poll will not be reversed "unless things take a decided turn for the better," Sen. Goldwater said.

Such a reversal would have to include "a very, very obvious and successful" solution to the Middle East problem and a quick and complete solution to the energy crisis, "so that we would never again have to depend on foreign sources of energy," he said.

"These things have to be of such magic that people will forget Mr. Nixon's problems," he said.

Sen. Goldwater said he has seen no evidence to indicate that President Nixon should either be asked to resign or be forced to face the impeachment process. But he said that, if Mr. Nixon were to step aside, Vice-President Ford was the best person to succeed him.

"I can see nothing wrong with Ford becoming president if Mr. Nixon resigns or steps aside," Sen. Goldwater said. "He's a guy that's Mr. Clean. He's an all-American boy. Everybody likes him."

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

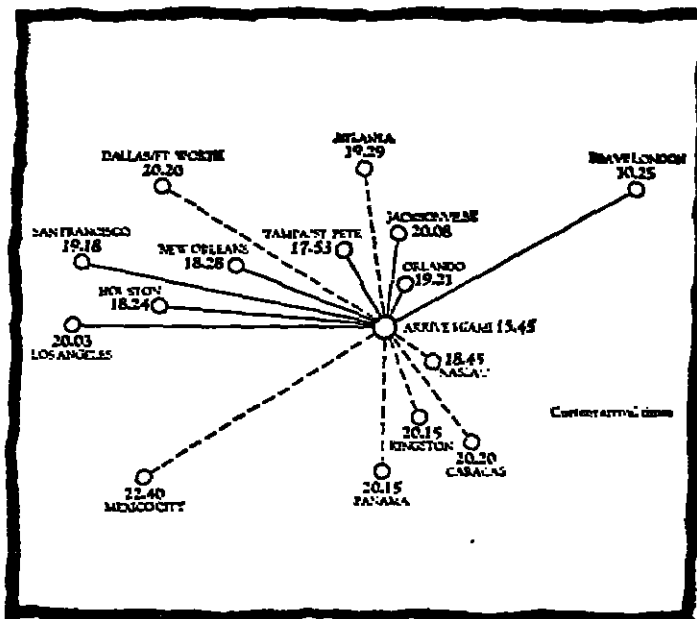
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Obituaries

Retired U.S. Adm. Strauss, Atomic Energy Unit Ex-Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Rear Adm. Lewis I. Strauss, retired, 77, a former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, died of cancer yesterday at his home in Brandy Station, Va.

In 1950, the Senate's rejection of Adm. Strauss as President Dwight D. Eisenhower's nominee for secretary of commerce was one of the most unusual political incidents of the era.

Few easily understood reasons were behind the rejection of Adm. Strauss. He was a public servant of long experience and his integrity was unquestioned. Between periods during which he held government posts, he had shown great business and administrative talents.

But on June 19, 1950, the Senate voted, 49 to 46, against confirming him. The votes of two Republicans, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine and William Langer of North Dakota, were decisive. Fifteen Democrats, mostly from the South, voted with 31 Republicans against Adm. Strauss.

Cooperation Lacking Earlier, the Senate Commerce Committee pointed out that Adm. Strauss had failed to give complete cooperation to Congress. It was also recalled that the scientific community had been affronted in 1954 when Adm. Strauss had withdrawn the security clearance of one of the world's great nuclear physicists, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

He voted in the majority in a 4-to-1 AEC decision to revoke Dr. Oppenheimer's security clearance on the grounds that he had exceeded "tolerable limits" in associating with Communists.

It was recalled also that the nominee had been a strong advocate of public power as against private power during the controversy over the Dixon-Yates contract involving private interests and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Adm. Strauss's claim that he was the prime power in obtaining the hydrogen bomb had been disputed by former President Harry S. Truman and others, and these contradictions were on file with the committee.

Interim Appointment Adm. Strauss had been acting as secretary of commerce since Oct. 24, 1958, under an interim appointment by President Eisenhower.

Lewis I. Strauss was born in Charleston, Va., on Jan. 31, 1896. In 1943, he became assistant chief of the Office of Procurement and Materiel and subsequently was made a special assistant to James Forrestal, the secretary of the Navy, and a Navy member of the joint Army and Navy Munitions Board.

In July, 1945, Capt. Strauss was advanced to the grade of commodore, and in November of that year he was made a rear admiral.

On Oct. 28, 1946, President Truman appointed Adm. Strauss to the new five-member Atomic Energy Commission. He was reappointed in 1948.

Adm. Strauss resigned from the AEC on Jan. 31, 1950, the day President Truman ordered an all-out effort to create the hydrogen bomb. His side had won

a battle in the AEC on the matter, while Dr. Oppenheimer and others were opposed.

In 1953, President Eisenhower appointed him a special assistant on atomic matters and named him to a five-year term as AEC chairman.

Eli Goldston

BOSTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Eli Goldston, 55, the chairman and chief executive officer of Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates since 1952, who was a leading proponent of corporate responsibility for social welfare, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack, at his Cambridge, Mass., home.

Leo M. Harvey

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP).—Funeral services were held yesterday for Leo M. Harvey, 58, a philanthropist, industrialist and inventor whose credits include the invention of the pop-top lid for beverage and food-product cans.

A family spokesman said Mr. Harvey died Friday in Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital. He suffered a heart attack last Wednesday.

Klaus Newes

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Klaus Newes, 51, a partner in the office here of the law firm of Baker and McKenzie, died last

U.S. High Court Accepts Case On Lawyer's Pretrial Conduct

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to hear a free-speech case involving pretrial publicity by a controversial lawyer, but refused to review another in which a protest demonstrator was convicted for disturbing a rally conducted by the Rev. Billy Graham.

The court accepted a case in which U.S. District Court Judge Cale J. Holder refused to permit lawyer William M. Kunstler to represent a black prisoner charged in Terre Haute, Ind., with assaulting a guard. The judge said that Mr. Kunstler, who frequently represents militants, had made improper and unethical statements at pretrial news conferences—in which the lawyer said that the assault accusation was a retaliatory "cover-up" and that law-enforcement officials controlled the evidence. In the news conferences, Mr. Kunstler had also urged students to pack the courtroom and organize demonstrations.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit ruled against Judge Holder, maintaining that as long as the defendant was satisfied with his attorney and did not object to the pretrial publicity the court could not interfere.

With three justices dissenting, the nine-member Supreme Court refused yesterday to review the conviction of the Rev. Charles Reynolds, a professor of religion at the University of Tennessee, for violating a state law against disturbing "any assemblage of



Lewis Strauss

weekend of a heart attack while on a business trip to Frankfurt.

Mr. Newes, Frankfurt-born of Austrian parents, served the U.S. counter-intelligence activities in Austria after World War II, was a war-crimes trials interpreter, and much later was a legal adviser to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in West Germany. He was the president of the Mental Health Association for the English-speaking community of Belgium.

Antanas Sniechkus

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Antanas Sniechkus, 71, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Lithuania and leader of the Baltic republic since its annexation in 1940, died today, Tass said. No details on his death were given.

persons met for religious worship."

The occasion was a Billy Graham rally in a football stadium at Knoxville, Tenn., a gathering at which President Nixon made a speech characterized by some witnesses as political. Mr. Reynolds, a Methodist minister, was fined \$20. He had been one of 300 or 400 protesters among an audience of 75,000. Most protesters chanted peace slogans but did not disrupt the meeting.

The court yesterday struck down regulations that force school-teachers off the job in the middle months of pregnancy regardless of individual ability to continue work.

The 7-to-2 decision pointedly left open the possibility that similar rules taking effect during the last few weeks of pregnancy might be upheld.

Ohio, Virginia Rules

The case involved rules of school systems in Ohio and Virginia which forced pregnant schoolteachers to leave the classroom at the fourth and fifth months of their pregnancy, respectively.

One question in the case was whether the rules on pregnancy constituted an impermissible classification on the basis of sex.

The majority did not place its reasoning under the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment, which could condemn such discrimination. Rather, the majority said that arbitrary cutoff of employment for pregnant teachers denies them due process of law.

Other Theories Challenged

Study Shows Liver Damage Is a Direct Result of Alcohol

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Two Mount Sinai Hospital doctors who fed baboons the equivalent of a fifth of liquor every day for up to four years have shown that cirrhosis and other liver damage result directly from the toxic effects of alcohol, not from a concurrent poor diet, as generations of medical students have been taught.

"You can't protect yourself against alcoholic damage by eating a good diet; the only determinant is the total amount of alcohol you drink," one of the researchers, Dr. Emanuel Rubin, said in his office in the pathology department of the Mount Sinai Hospital here.

Baboons were used in the experiments that Dr. Rubin and his colleague, Dr. Charles S. Lieber, reported in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine because ethical considerations precluded the use of humans.

By producing the entire spectrum of alcoholic liver disease—a fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis (not the same as viral hepatitis) and cirrhosis—in baboons, the researchers, according to their report, developed the first animal model to study the damage that can result from alcoholism, man's No. 1 environmental disease. One measure of alcoholism's impact on society comes from death certificates, which show cirrhosis to be the third leading killer behind heart disease and cancer.

—New Yorkers between the ages of 25 and 64.

Theorists Challenged Apart from the findings on diet, Dr. Rubin said that the Mount Sinai study had dispelled another myth by showing that the toxin was alcohol itself and not any of the impurities that may be present in beer, wine, liquors and hard liquor.

Dr. Rubin said his conclusion was supported by death statistics in such countries as France, Australia and the United States, where people tend to drink more wine, beer and whiskey respectively. Yet, in each of these countries, cirrhosis is a leading killer.

Further, he said that the results challenge the genetic theory of cirrhosis. The studies suggest that the permanent liver damage, which often proves fatal, depends more on a dose-time phenomenon of how much and how long a person drinks. However, Dr. Rubin said that the findings did not exclude the possibility that some people may be more susceptible than others to liver damage from smaller doses of alcohol.

The baboon study raises the need to focus on this question. "Development of an animal model opens up a whole new ball game for alcohol research," Dr. Rubin said.

Although an English physician,

William Heberden, noted in 1789 that alcohol damaged the liver and produced jaundice, a better understanding of just how alcohol damages the body had to be put off until doctors developed such techniques as liver biopsy with a thin needle, obviating major surgery.

These and other techniques were used in the study, which is the latest in a series of animal and human experiments that Dr. Lieber, a liver disease specialist at Mount Sinai Hospital, began 15 years ago.

Other experiments have produced early stages of alcoholic liver disease in rats, but such studies were not totally rewarding for several reasons, including the fact that the rat's lifespan rarely exceeds two years, too short a time for cirrhosis to develop.

In studies reported earlier, physicians at the hospital showed that alcohol was toxic to the human liver and could produce a fatty liver. Although the fatty liver may swell, doctors know that the liver can return to normal if the patient stops drinking alcohol.

But the hospital group could not produce the next stages of alcoholic liver disease—alcoholic hepatitis and cirrhosis—in human volunteers because of the irreversible nature of these two conditions.

To overcome this obstacle, the doctors chose to experiment with baboons, which live for about 15 years and whose liver is indistinguishable from man's.

In the experiment, the doctors divided 26 baboons into two experimental groups of 13 baboons each. One group ate a liquid formula diet in which alcohol comprised 50 percent of the total daily caloric intake. The formula was such that the baboons could not eat without drinking alcohol.

The research team then gave the same amount of vitamins, minerals and calories—excluding alcohol—to each of the 13 baboons in the control group. None of these baboons developed any evidence of liver damage.

But needle biopsies showed that of the 13 baboons that were fed alcohol, four developed cirrhosis, four alcoholic hepatitis and seven fatty livers. The damage occurred over periods of from nine months to four years.

Nixon's Staff Told to Report Press Contacts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT).—The White House acknowledged yesterday that all members of the White House staff have been told to report all contacts with the news media to the press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler.

Spokesman Gerald L. Warren said in response to questions that an "agreement" to report all media contacts to the press office had been reached by senior staff members of the White House within the last 10 days.

Mr. Warren said that the policy did not mean in the form of a directive from President Nixon. He said it was not the purpose of the policy to "intimidate" staff members from talking to the press, nor was this to be construed as a form of "censorship."

The policy was adopted because the senior staff members thought it "would be helpful" for the press office to be kept abreast of the current "concerns" of the press, Mr. Warren said.

However, members of the White House press corps indicated by their questions that they feared there would be an inhibiting effect on their news sources.

2 Citations Fail To Reach Hughes

RENO, Nev., Jan. 22 (UPI).—The federal government has not been able to notify William F. Hughes that he is scheduled for arraignment Friday on stock manipulation and conspiracy charges, a U.S. district court spokesman said today.

Two summonses were sent to Mr. Hughes at his last known address, the Summa Corp. in Las Vegas. The first was returned marked "Moved, left no address." The second was refused by the corporation.

Mr. Hughes last was reported to be living in a resort in the Bahamas after leaving London, where he had lived for about a year. However, the law states that a summons should be sent to a person's last known address, which is the Las Vegas corporation, the court clerk's office said.

London Prelate Gets Bible Bomb in Mail

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UPI).—A bomb contained in a Bible was delivered today to the London home of the Right Rev. Gerard William Tickle, Roman Catholic bishop to the British forces, the police said.

A police spokesman said they believed the package, mailed in London Friday, was sent by Irish extremists. The center pages of the Bible had been cut out and explosives placed in the hollow. The person who received the mail was suspicious and notified the police. The device was defused.



RESCUE—A sheriff's department helicopter pilot leaping from his craft to aid a boating accident victim at Ventura, Calif. His co-pilot took over the controls. One man drowned and one was hospitalized after their boat overturned.

Khmer Rouge Forces Control Angkor Wat

French Temple-Restorers Leaving Cambodia

By Elizabeth Becker

SIEM REAP, Cambodia, Jan. 22 (WP).—Unable to halt deterioration of the temples of Angkor—considered by experts to be the greatest monuments in Southeast Asia—the French archaeological team which restored them is leaving Cambodia.

"I feel like a surgeon who is leaving the patient in the middle of an operation," said a historian who heads the team. Forced out of Angkor in 1973 by war, the conservation team has given up hope of returning to the temples, which are now controlled by Khmer Rouge insurgents.

Angkor, the symbol of Khmer culture, was the capital during the 9th to 15th centuries when Cambodia reached its height of power. The three lofty towers of Angkor Wat appear on the flags of both the Lon Nol government and the rebel government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Reorganized in 1969 as an independent body sponsored by the French and Cambodian governments, the Angkor conservation team systematically restored most of the vast Angkor complex of temples and palaces in one decade. The team did pioneering research on Cambodian history, publishing major pieces on Angkor art and civilization. Most educated Cambodians believe the conservation group's work is responsible for the interest and appreciation of Angkor that brought thousands of tourists to this country before the war.

Cut Off From Ho

When fighting broke out in 1970, the North Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge troops managed to hold only the tourist town of Siem Reap. As a result, the conservation group's Siem Reap headquarters was cut off from the temples five miles away.

A special arrangement was made between the two sides allowing one expert to cross the front lines and continue work on Angkor. Since the details of these negotiations and reasons behind their eventual breakdown are still secret, members of the conservation group granted interviews on the condition that they remain anonymous.

"For a time, I had my own Ho Chi Minh Trail," said an expert, pointing to a small dirt road. "We could travel back and forth."

At some point after the "tumors" form in the walls of the arteries, Dr. Earl Benditt said at a forum of American Heart Association scientists here, they begin to accumulate fatty materials from the blood, in some cases becoming large enough to block passage through the blood vessels.

Dr. Benditt's theory and the experimental evidence that supports it suggest that new ways may be found to prevent the development of hardening of the arteries, or arteriosclerosis.

This clogging of the blood-vessel walls is the underlying cause of most deaths from heart attacks and strokes and directly contributes to about 800,000 deaths each year in the United States.

Diet and Drugs Currently, the main approach to controlling arteriosclerosis involves limiting animal fat and cholesterol in the diet and, in some cases, giving drugs to lower the amount of these substances in the blood.

While the pathologist's theory does not contradict the importance of diet and fat and cholesterol in the development of arteriosclerosis, it suggests that this may be a secondary, rather than a primary, factor.

"I am certainly not saying that it is all right to eat all the butter and eggs you want," said Dr. Benditt, chairman of the Department of Pathology at the University of Washington School of Medicine.

Rather, his theory ties together many known facts about heart disease, including its observed relationship to the consumption of fatty foods, to cigarette smoking and to high blood pressure. Dr. Benditt said that his studies of the arteries of men and women, as well as of several kinds of animals, indicate that most arteriosclerotic patches, or plaques, arise from a single cause—as in the development of cancer—beginning to grow and multiply to form a big tumor.

The arteriosclerotic tumors, however, are benign rather than malignant growths. What stimulates the formation of tumors in the arteries? Among the possibilities, Dr. Benditt suggested were cancer-causing substances, such as tar in cigarette smoke, that "get into the blood and bathe the cells of vessel walls." This may in part explain why smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to suffer from heart attacks and other blood-vessel disorders, Dr. Benditt said.

farth because both sides knew us well and knew we were not spies."

His work then was much like preventive medicine. He patched up projects he knew must wait until the war ended to be completed and supervised the few Cambodians who lived in the temples as caretakers.

"I will never forget the first visit I made after the temples were captured," he said. "I walked into Angkor itself and saw our people huddled in the great tomb—frightened but protected by Angkor like Cambodians centuries ago."

But as the war progressed, suspicion at Angkor and Siem Reap gradually increased and in 1973 the conservation team's special privileges were removed. Reduced to a fourth of its pre-war size, the staff in the last year has closed up most of the grounds in Siem Reap, catalogued information, shipped pieces to the national museum in Phnom Penh, and crated and sandbagged the artifacts that remain.

Some Will Return

Glancing toward the temples he visited almost daily for 13 years, one of the experts said he would return. "Some of us will come back when the war is over; we hope the temples won't suffer from neglect."

He was not worried about war damage—the temples were hit only once by poorly aimed government mortars in 1970. "Worldwide concern over the incident embarrassed the Lon Nol government, which promised that

Hardening of the Arteries Linked to Cancer Process

By Jane E. Brody

MARCO ISLAND, Fla., Jan. 22 (NYT).—A Seattle pathologist theorizes that hardening of the arteries might start in a manner similar to cancer, with a change in cells that causes them to grow into tumors.

At some point after the "tumors" form in the walls of the arteries, Dr. Earl Benditt said at a forum of American Heart Association scientists here, they begin to accumulate fatty materials from the blood, in some cases becoming large enough to block passage through the blood vessels.

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The total cost of cryonic "suspension" is about \$20,000, according to Mr. Nelson. About \$5,000 of this goes to paying for the steel casket and mortuary expenses and the rest is put in trust to pay for the perpetual upkeep of the casket.

Liquid nitrogen expenses are about \$300 a year. Mr. Nelson says the experiment has been hit to a limited extent by rising costs and the society is now experimenting with large tanks in which a number of bodies can be frozen.

Fourteen bodies are now stored in rented space in mortuaries in Los Angeles and New Jersey, according to Mr. Nelson. Periodically a truck drives up to the mortuary and pumps in a new supply of liquid nitrogen to insure that the temperature of the bodies remains at —320 degrees Fahrenheit (—195 centigrade).

The idea of "cryonic suspension"—deep-freezing of bodies—got worldwide publicity in 1972 when an eight-year-old Quebec girl, Genevieve de la Foterie, was

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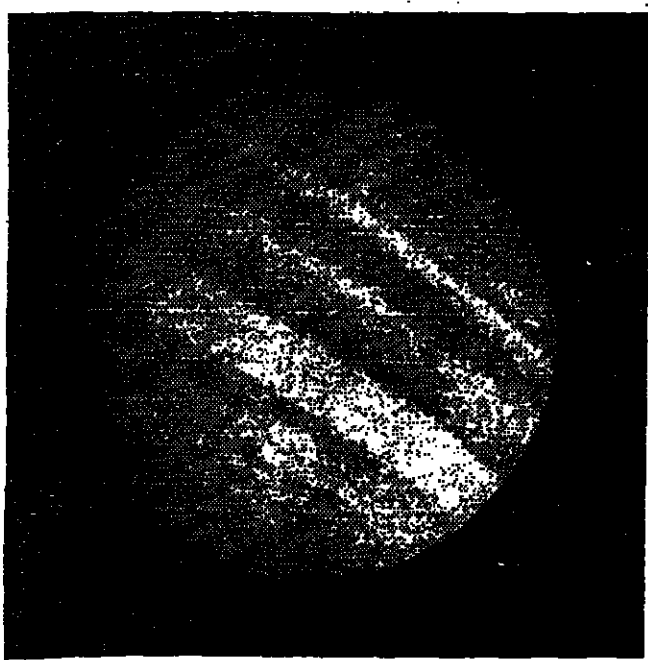
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JUPITER CLOSE-UP—A view of Jupiter by Pioneer-10 on Dec. 2, 20 hours and 28 minutes before its closest approach to the planet. This photo is a rectified view of the planet, improved by computer processing. The photo was taken almost 14 hours closer to Jupiter than the previous "closest" picture of Jupiter, both released by the space agency and the University of Arizona, whose computer did the "enhancement."

Since Stalin's Death

Soviet Justice, Less Brutal, Remains Harsh for Dissidents

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (NYT).—In the 20 years since Stalin's death, the Soviet internal security system has undergone significant moderation from the pervasive, arbitrary and violent repressions described by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn in his new book, "The Gulag Archipelago: 1918-1956."

Not only are there believed to be far fewer persons in the still considerable Soviet prison network for political reasons, but Western diplomats note that Soviet authorities make a great attempt at preserving at least the facade of legality in their prosecution of political dissidents.

Some Soviet dissidents concede that today there is less of the terrifying arbitrariness of the Stalinist purges, which made any citizen subject to unpredictable arrest and imprisonment without trial on the basis of executive orders and secret denunciations.

"Today," a free-thinking writer said, "people pretty well know when they are taking a risk. If you mind your own business, just follow your career, keep quiet and say what is expected of you, you can keep out of trouble. But under Stalin, even that kind of conformity did not guarantee you safety."

Powerful Means

By Western standards, Soviet justice remains harsh and heavily loaded in favor of the state. Moreover, the state has powerful means of nonjudicial punishment.

Strikes Threaten Bolivia Regime

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 22 (AP).—Nearly 50,000 workers were on strike today to protest the military regime's doubling of the prices of six basic foods and the raising of bus fares by 15 percent.

Some 35,000 miners, the most powerful labor group in the country, at midnight began a 24-hour strike to press demands for more than the \$20 monthly pay hike that the government of President Hugo Banzer ordered to offset the increases. Yesterday, 14,000 industrial workers walked out of more than 100 La Paz plants for a 36-hour strike. More than 20 demonstrators were arrested last night.

Leaders of other major unions said that they would join the protest movement unless the regime met their demands. It was one of the worst government crises since Mr. Banzer took office 29 months ago after a bloody coup that toppled the leftist military regime of Gen. Juan Jose Torres.

Spassky Defeats Byrne Again In 4th Game of San Juan Chess

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 22 (AP).—Former world chess champion Boris Spassky's comeback drive is only one game away from victory in the quarterfinals of the eliminations to pick a challenger for Bobby Fischer, who took the crown from the Russian in 1972.

Spassky defeated American Robert Byrne for the second time yesterday in the fourth game of their match. Their fifth game is tomorrow.

Three other quarterfinal matches are under way—in Augusta, Ga., in Moscow and on the Spanish island of Majorca, but so far all of those games have ended in draws.

Today, Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union and Hungary's Lajos Portisch played to another draw in their third game on Majorca.

Byrne conceded defeat in the fourth game after 29 moves and almost 4 1/2 hours of play, which left him barely five minutes on his clock to make the 12 moves required before he could ask for an adjournment.

and pressure at its disposal—such as dismissal from jobs, virtually all of which are in government-run offices or factories, expulsion from creative and intellectual unions, which in effect destroys careers, and bureaucratic harassment, such as refusal to permit residence in Moscow or other desirable areas.

The Soviet criminal code does not contain such protections of defendants as habeas corpus or unambiguous guarantees against self-incrimination. An accused under investigation can be interrogated for months and held incommunicado. His lawyer is not allowed to see him until the investigation is concluded and the prosecution has prepared its case.

In practice, secret police interrogators are said to have great power because defendants understand that normally their recommendations for punishment, relayed through state prosecutors, are accepted by judges. Hence, dissidents report, there is strong incentive to cooperate with an interrogator.

Dissidents complain that, in some cases, the legalities are only minimally observed.

Held Incommunicado

They cite the case of Yuri A. Shkhanovich, former Moscow University mathematician, held incommunicado for 14 months after his arrest. He was ordered held in a mental hospital last November in a hearing at which he was not present. He was represented by a defense lawyer whom he had never met.

From accounts of some who have gotten into courtrooms, the cases of dissidents are open and shut, often rushed through in a day or two, and consist almost entirely of the prosecution's presentation. It is common for judges to join prosecutors in interrogating witnesses and even to lecture defendants, and it is very unusual for any judge to give a sentence that differs from the state prosecutor's plea.

The defense is rarely given more than minimal time to read the prosecution's case and, as in the case of Mr. Shkhanovich, defense lawyers sometimes do not even meet the accused.

No one can recall a trial in recent years where a political dissident has been found not guilty. A finding of guilty is taken for granted by all once a case goes to court.

Despite that, in comparison with the Stalinist terror described in Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book, Soviet authorities have in recent years treated political dissidents with clemency.

Until then, the American appeared to hold the advantage. But in a key move that followed, Spassky shut off Byrne's opportunity to develop play in the center of the board, and Byrne's flanks were also weakened, Kaplan said.

The first player to win three games wins the match. If after 16 games neither player has three victories, the one in the lead is declared the winner. If they are tied, the judge flips a coin.

In other quarterfinal matches yesterday, Soviet grand masters Anatoly Karpov and Lev Polugaevsky played to a dull draw after 2 1/2 hours in their third game in Moscow.

Victor Korchmoy, of the Soviet Union, and Henrique Mecking, of Brazil, played to their fourth draw after 54 moves in Augusta.

Solzhenitsyn: A Version Offered at a Moscow Lecture

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP).—"Papa," who was Leonid Brezhnev? a Russian boy asks his father in the 21st century.

"I think," says the father, scratching his head, "he was a politician who lived during the Solzhenitsyn era."

This anecdote told among some Russian intellectuals illustrates their confidence that the name of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn will survive far longer than those of the people currently harassing him.

But among ordinary Russians—the Volgograd steelworker, the Rostov milkmaid, the Omsk party apparatchik—Mr. Solzhenitsyn seems subject to the lot of many prophets before him: lack of understanding and appreciation, indifference or even hostility, on the part of his own people.

With the Dec. 28 publication in Paris of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago," a scathing indictment of Stalinist terror, the battle lines are drawn again: "Tell me what you think of 'Archipelago' and I will tell you who you are."

Most Russians probably could not give a knowledgeable answer to what they think of the book. It is banned here, along with Mr. Solzhenitsyn's other works, and the author is denounced from party tribunes as a "hack writer," a "traitor" and an "internal emigrant," a "Jewish creature."

Given their isolation and the ferocious momentum of the authorities' smear campaign, it is

a safe bet that the majority of ordinary Russians would go along with the official assessment of Mr. Solzhenitsyn—or at least not question it publicly.

It is extremely difficult for an outsider to accurately gauge the Russian psyche. There are no public opinion polls in the Soviet Union, and foreigners are isolated and restricted to such a degree that they can establish no real dialogue with average Soviet citizens.

But a way to get a glimpse of what's on Russians' minds is

Zulu Wins Raises In Durban Strike

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—A Zulu politician marched at the head of 5,000 striking textile workers to a struck cotton mill today and negotiated new African pay awards which might end South Africa's worst strike in a year.

Barney Dladla, minister of community affairs in the KwaZulu African homeland, spent more than three hours with the management of the Frame textile group, which owns five of the 11 struck mills.

Industrial unrest which began last Friday with a dispute over pay differentials led yesterday to 10,000 workers going on strike. Police arrested about 250 of them.

to attend one of the numerous public current events lectures sponsored all over the country by the Znanie (Knowledge Society), a propaganda arm of the Communist party.

At such a lecture in Moscow last week, at least half the questions asked by the audience were about Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his new book, indicating a widespread, if uninformed, curiosity about the affair. They also indicated a pronounced hostility toward the author.

"Who is this Solzhenitsyn?" asked one spectator. "The son of a Rostov landowner," replied the party lecturer, "who... was sentenced for actions during wartime that no army permits."

The implication was that Mr. Solzhenitsyn had turned and run away from battle, meriting the label of "traitor." Actually, he was arrested on the front in February 1945 for making veiled, matter-of-fact references to Stalin in letters to a friend.

"What has he done and where is he now?" came another question.

"He has written a vile book which is condemned by the foreign Communist press and even by sober representatives of the bourgeois class abroad," the lecturer replied.

He left the impression the book was a novel and ignored the query about where Mr. Solzhenitsyn is now.

"What will be done about him?"

The lecturer replied that some people have demanded that Mr. Solzhenitsyn be "completely isolated" and quoted those unnamed people as saying, "Don't give him Soviet bread and don't give him bread from abroad."

To a question on whether Mr. Solzhenitsyn's work had any lit-

erary merit, the lecturer replied: "None. It is dull and badly written although some Soviet people and Zionists abroad claim he is a new Dostoevski."

"Why not put him on trial?"

The lecturer paused and the audience hushed.

"In the end," he said, "I think the will of the people will be done."

The lecturer's ambiguity in answering the question is an illustration of the dilemma faced by the authorities over Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

If they take harsh physical steps against him—such as imprisonment or exile—there is bound to be a wave of protest from the West which could upset Soviet plans for détente. If they do nothing, they might encourage other internal critics.

New Tax Criticism

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—Tass, responding to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's counterattack to the officially sponsored press campaign against him, said today that he had showed his "pathological hatred for the Soviet Union and its people."

The article, signed by Yuri Kornilov, author of one of the first Soviet attacks against Mr. Solzhenitsyn after "Archipelago" was published, said Mr. Solzhenitsyn's statements to the foreign press have "showed to what depths of moral degradation this anti-Soviet has slipped."

Hell's Angels Posters Fight Hard Drugs

SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP).—The Hell's Angels say they have renounced dope and want to set others straight, too.

The motorcycle gang has leased three billboards in the San Jose area. The ads are emblazoned with a skull and crossbones over a hypodermic needle. Each carries the admonition: "No hope with dope."

Police, however, remain skeptical. "They have to do more than put up billboards to prove anything to me," an officer said. "All I go by is their past experience, and I doubt they're about to change."

Soviet Officials Mark Lenin Anniversary

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (UPI).—Soviet leaders paid tribute yesterday to Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, on the 45th anniversary of his death. Tass reported.

The Communist party general secretary, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy led dignitaries in laying a wreath at the Lenin mausoleum in Red Square.

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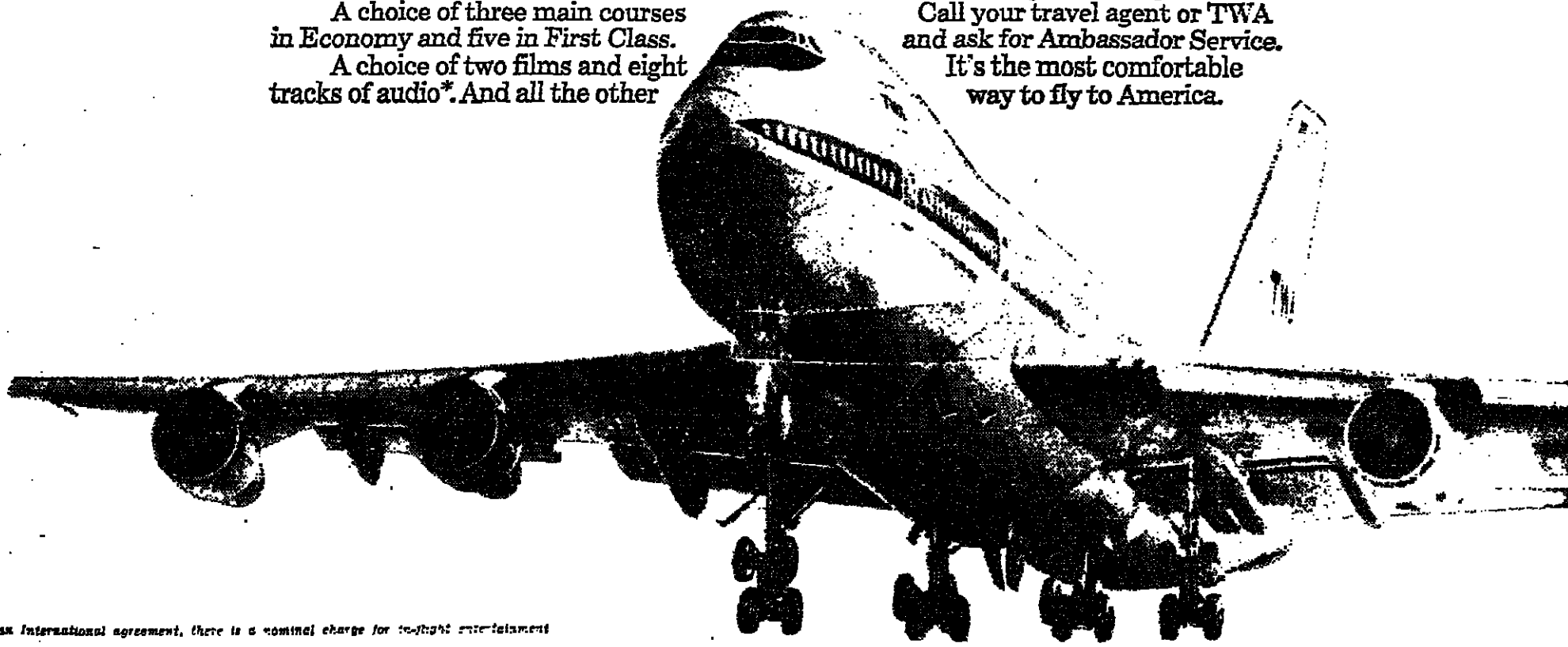
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The Uncertain Congress

The 93d Congress has returned for its second session in an unusually subdued mood. For the most part this is due to the fact that the public mood—which Congress prefers to reflect—is also uncertain on the major issue confronting this session: the status of the President. And since Congress has a very special responsibility in this regard, there are fewer of the usual trappings with which representatives and senators return to Washington after a stay with their constituents.

The special responsibility, of course, is whether or not the legislature will impeach the executive. But beyond this lies the more general matter of how Capitol Hill is to conduct itself toward the White House at a time when many urgent matters must be decided, and when presidential leadership has been seriously impaired. Whether or not Mr. Nixon leaves his high office before the end of his term, can Congress muster enough autonomous drive to prepare its own programs, or deal objectively, and in the national interest, with those put forward by the President?

"Wistfully," as one representative quite accurately put it, some leaders in the legislature are calling on Mr. Nixon to resign. This has a number of advantages, from the standpoint of those who feel the country cannot afford to limp through another three

years of damaged presidency. It would avoid the frictions and uncertainties of an impeachment trial; it would be quick and relatively clean—and it would get Congress out of its present dilemma. But it would also require an acceptance by Mr. Nixon of the need for his resignation, with all the implications of wrongdoing that entails. This only seems possible if there is a concert of opinion in Congress—especially among Republicans—which at present is absent.

Moreover, a resignation by Mr. Nixon would only ease Congress over its first and most obvious hurdle. It would not, of itself, resolve the many questions of congressional practice and its lack of leadership which must be answered if the legislature is to reassert more balance among the governing powers than has prevailed through some decades of presidential assertiveness.

In other words, Congress has a big job to do in this session. If it is to meet its obligations to the people, the impeachment problem is only a part of that job; the practical questions of countering the energy crisis and the economic difficulties flowing from it, of helping the United States find its place in the world of 1974, are also only phases of the major legislative task. Congress has to find itself, as a corporate entity. An uncertain and divided group of senators and representatives must somehow attain collective reality.

Contractual Coexistence

The importance of these days to the peoples of the Middle East is not found in the details of military disengagement now taking place on the banks of the Suez Canal. What is significant is that Israel and its most powerful Arab neighbor have, for the first time, entered into a contract to co-exist.

A process is engaged in which each side has undertaken implied obligations toward building the mutual confidence that Israelis and Egyptians have never before known. Since a generation of suspicion cannot be signed away by the stroke of a pen on any document, however solemn, the meaningful signals for the Middle East future will come only in the weeks ahead, as the two parties go about realizing the designs drawn by their negotiators.

Some in Israel are already voicing concern that the process of withdrawal and disengagement is the start of a downhill slope for the Israeli state; Premier Meir was braced for strong criticism when she reported to her parliament yesterday. There have been those who condemned the United States and Secretary of State Kissinger for "pressuring" the Israeli government into an allegedly unsatisfactory agreement just to enhance American influence in the Arab world and reopen the valves on the oil pipelines.

Before such ideas gain too much currency, it is worth remembering that the concept now embodied in signed documents originated not in any superpower deal or cynical calculation in secure and faraway capitals but with Israel's Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. It was in November 1970, over three years ago, that Mr. Dayan first floated the idea of a mutual reduction of forces along the Suez Canal, a disengagement to permit Egypt to reopen the canal and lessen the tension that, then as now, threatened renewal of open war at any moment.

Mr. Dayan had long believed that a defensive line along the Sinai mountain passes, such as last week's agreement defines, would not be militarily inferior to the canal line,

and would be a far superior position considering the politics and diplomacy of the situation. Indeed, long after the 1967 war, it emerged that Mr. Dayan had tried at the time, in the heat of battle, to restrain Israel's advancing Sinai armies from going to the water's edge, just to avert the political complications that have gripped the Middle East in deadlock these past six years.

Israel now has the opportunity to demonstrate to skeptics in the Arab world that it is honestly willing to relinquish military positions in a context of political negotiation, that the national goal is not ever more annexation of territory, no matter what the headline opposition politicians might demand.

For his part, Egypt's President Sadat is equally obliged to put in tangible form his verbal support for political settlement. He wasted no time in conferring with the traditionally recalcitrant leaders of Syria, rushing to Damascus just a few hours before Secretary Kissinger.

He then met with the ruler of Kuwait. Conciliatory gestures from these Arab capitals would be important signals of Arab sincerity. From Syria, a readiness to meet Israeli negotiators and exchange war prisoners; from Kuwait and the other oil-rich lands, a softening of the oil embargo against the United States.

The way will shortly be open for Mr. Sadat himself to start rebuilding the Suez Canal installations and the wasted Egyptian cities on the water's edge, thus stretching a ribbon of civilian economic development across a scarred battlefield. The implementation of long-rumored programs for social and industrial investment inside Egypt could be taken as a promising sign that Cairo is not simply biding time before going back to war.

No one has said that peace is at hand in the Middle East. What the agreement at Kilometer 101 does is engage two belligerents in a process of dialogue and interaction. The opportunity is there at last; now Israel and Egypt have the mutual obligation to make the most of it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Personal Role

There should not be too many illusions about the "peace momentum" in the Middle East. This is only a first step that merely concerns Israel and Egypt. The communiqué issued naturally does not make any reference to the Palestinian problem or to the fate of Jerusalem. . . . The most impressive thing today is the extraordinary personal operation conducted by Mr. Kissinger. The secretary of state no doubt has played a very important personal role in the past days. But he has turned the opportunity to his advantage and dramatized the situation. Without his intervention and without the Geneva conference, the negotiations at Kilometer 101 would probably have attained the same result: The two armies had no other

choice than to disengage themselves or resume hostilities.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Oil Crisis Victims

The oil crisis has already claimed, sooner and more clamorously than expected, its first victims: Belgian Premier Edmond Leburton and his 22 ministers, who were forced to resign by a gesture of impatience by the Shah of Iran. The episode did not lack a certain theatricality: A telex message arrived in Brussels from Tehran Friday night, and from its content Leburton understood that his government was finished. Exactly in the same way as messages from Paris or London could once spell the end of a bey, a rajah or a sultan.

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 23, 1899

NEW YORK—The cause for speculation in the United States has developed a stupendous mania for trusts, far surpassing that with which England was afflicted eight years ago. Millions on millions are offered for public subscription, and as though there were not enough combinations, trusts are being formed within trusts. The eyes of the public are fixed with reading about million and hundreds of millions, as if they were bagatelles.

Fifty Years Ago

January 23, 1924

PARIS—If the successful experiments with charcoal gas for internal combustion motors at Lyons leads to its general application to motor traffic in France, economists point out the enormous savings this will entail for the country as well as for private interests, while seriously affecting the import of gasoline, obtained mostly from the United States. Self-propelled vehicles, using charcoal gas, have already covered long distances at about one-fourth the cost of gasoline.



'Shortage'

Time to Spook the Spooks?

By C. L. Sulzberger

MILAN—The role of intelligence in modern societies is now increasingly questioned as the result of scandals, wiretappings, failures to evaluate correctly what special services report, or inexcusable political interventions like the recent CIA case in Thailand.

Thus, in the United States and France there have been flamboyant bugging incidents which threaten to topple leading officials. Greece's own central intelligence agency, KYP, has allegedly been at the heart of two successive putches. And Israel's highly expert spy apparatus produced correct information that war was coming last October—yet the government ignored these warnings.

Many security organizations have acquired unsavory reputations. Both Britain's secret intelligence service (SIS) and the Soviet services (KGB, Fankovskiy and Vopros) have been demonstrably penetrated by their adversaries.

Ancient Business

Moreover, the ancient business of intelligence has been totally revolutionized by technological revolutions. The computer plays an enormous role in analyzing the information of spies and special agents. And electronic eavesdropping plus space satellite photography combine to open brand new fields of espionage, fields that remain closed to small, poor, underdeveloped countries.

Indeed, it is increasingly obvious that a pooled intelligence among allies is sensible even for rich and powerful nations. A former French minister of defense wonders whether France (whose intelligence services have been smudged with scandal) requires such agencies in peacetime. He says: "France is not an important enough country to re-

quire a peacetime intelligence service anyway. All it needs is to have good relations with its allies and enough of a new intelligence service to be able to function should there be a serious threat of war."

The question of "intelligence policy" is pondered by Stevan Dedijer, a Yugoslav-born Swedish citizen now on the faculty of Lund University, Sweden. Dedijer has special expertise since he admits having worked successively for the Soviet NKVD (now KGB), the American OSS (precursor of the CIA), then in "intelligence activities" for Yugoslavia—before moving to a Swedish Ivory tower.

Should Be Taught

Dedijer reaches the novel conclusion that courses in "intelligence" should be given in universities—where everything from hotel management to embalming are now taught. He says that despite a broad literature of case histories and spy novels, there are "very few systematic social studies" on the subject. Yet there exists a contradiction between "the need to democratize intelligence and to control it on the one hand and its secrecy and illegality requirements on the other."

He points out that mass media and other groups "are making intelligence questions objects of public debate and political problems." adding: "The demands for the democratization of the intelligence policy and its control are being raised." He suggests examination of the following:

"Is a wider and greater public control of the intelligence production system, management system and policy system necessary, desirable and possible? What does intelligence cost us? How many are engaged in it, who and where are they and how selected? What is the return on our investment

in intelligence? How much waste and abuse is involved? Is the intelligence community subverting our basic national values and quality of our life?"

Dedijer concludes: "We are learning that intelligence is too important to be left to professional intelligence. Intelligence, as all other key functions and institutions, has to be on tap but not on top of society."

He believes: "The basic intelligence goal for individual countries is changing from intelligence for national existence and security to intelligence for national growth and development."

There is much to be said for his fresh approach to a field hitherto cloaked in dark suspicion and speckled with gaudy romance. Surely, for a subject so vital to contemporary societies, there should be public discussion, and even intellectual courses examining the needs and methods of what used to be an unmentionable trade.

End of the Nixon Administration?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Thanks to those electronics experts who analyzed Mr. Nixon's doctored tape—the one with the 18 1/2-minute erasure—the end of the Nixon administration is predictable.

The unanimous report by the experts should give an irresistible momentum to the drive for impeachment. The report told us the essential facts about the tape, and enabled us to infer crucial things about Mr. Nixon's White House.

It is appropriate and useful that the fatal blow came in a dry-as-dust technical report, utterly lacking political coloration. Mr. Nixon's men have tried to portray his continuing Watergate troubles as the work of inflated Democratic partisans. But no political enemy has said anything as damning as was said by the electronics experts.

Erased by Hand

The erased conversation was between Mr. Nixon and H. R. Haldeman, his chief of staff, three days after the Watergate break-in. The experts identified the precise machine on which the tape was erased. They demonstrated that someone erased the tape by hand, using the machine's keyboard controls. This "someone" erased it piece-by-piece, in at least five, and probably nine, efforts.

The experts scrupulously refrained from drawing any conclusion. But the grinding logic of their demonstration is this: The repeated manual erasures could not have been an accident. We know the erasure happened after 1 p.m. Oct. 1, 1973, when the machine that did the erasing arrived new at the White House. The White House itself says that from Oct. 1 only Mr. Nixon and four close aides had access to the tapes.

The White House now urges Americans not to jump to conclusions about this. But the inescapable conclusion jumps at Americans.

It is that sometime on or after Oct. 1 someone at or near the top of the White House, someone among five people with access to the tapes, destroyed subpoenaed

Brandt's Critics Grow Souring of Ostpolitik

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN—The bloom is off Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, or policy of rapprochement with the Communist world.

The chancellor, who won the Nobel Peace Prize earlier for his efforts at international détente, grudgingly admits it. Asked how the Ostpolitik went in 1973, he said recently: "It could have been better, but it wasn't all that bad."

In the first phase, the Communists got pretty much what they wanted: recognition of the post-World War II territorial boundaries, not only by Bonn but by the West at large.

That phase is largely over. It did not bring the hoped for improvement in the political climate between East and West, particularly between East and West Germany. Now Brandt's government is taking the Ostpolitik into a second phase. It could be called the nifty-gritty phase.

Two Features

So far, it has been marked by two features. One is a literal interpretation from the Communist side of all agreements, particularly those dealing with West Berlin.

The second is political and even humanitarian barter. The Communists want West German technology, and they expect to get it at bargain basement prices.

In the case of Poland, they have tied the question of emigration of ethnic Germans to that of getting low interest loans from Bonn.

In the first phase, Brandt expected that in return for recognition of the status quo, the Communists would begin the long, slow process of relaxing their political and ideological front. In truth, the East-West German agreements have greatly increased the flow of visitors across the Iron Curtain—in one direction only of course.

But late in 1973, the East Germans tried to reduce even this minimal concession by doubling the mandatory amount of money West Germans have to change over there. It worked, too.

Debatable Success

With the debatable successes of the first phase now behind, Bonn is trying to make up its mind how to handle the second phase of the Ostpolitik. The tendencies still go in both directions, but there are increasing signs that the hardliners here may be in the ascendancy.

The most recent came during the week-long visit of a high-powered Soviet delegation, which came here ready to offer big projects of economic cooperation but expecting Bonn to agree to a concessionary interest rate. The West Germans still haven't made a formal decision on the latter, which would cost them billions in lost interest rates.

Yet top cabinet officials such as Economics Minister Hans Friderichs continue to stress that any commercial deals with the Soviet Union must be arranged on commercial terms.

These headline tendencies towards the Ostpolitik are expected to get a boost next May, when Foreign Minister Walter Scheel

moves up to the federal presidency. As things stand now, he is most likely to be replaced by his Free Democrat colleague, Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Genscher, 45, is a low-and-order man with no experience in foreign affairs. But he is widely expected to put new backbone into the critics of making concessions to the East.

These critics are not confined to the Free Democrats, who are proud of their role as a moderating influence and a brake on the wild schemes within the larger Social Democratic party. Past experiences, plus some bumbling by the government itself, have soured public opinion which increasingly views the Ostpolitik as a giveaway with few visible benefits for the Germans.

The government is guilty on several counts of shortsightedness. Brandt chose to make an issue of the question of West German legal aid for all West Berlin institutions in agreements on consular representation with the Eastern countries, even though this is not specifically written into the four-power agreements on Berlin.

Eats Crow

The result was that he was forced to eat crow. He went to Prague to sign a normalization pact after first swearing he never would until the legal-aid snarl was cleared up.

Bonn has also insisted on establishing the new federal environment office in Berlin, even though the Communist states will then refuse to recognize it or have anything to do with it. And who are the great polluters of the Baltic? The East Germans and the Poles.

The "success" of the second phase of Brandt's Ostpolitik clearly will depend on how much money he is prepared to shell out. His Finance Minister and most likely successor, Helmut Schmidt, has been opposed to large outlays on both political and economic grounds.

Schmidt may change his views somewhat thanks to the economic slump developing here. But the expectations of West German largesse have already been deeply embarrassing. The Russians stepped up at a time when Bonn was embroiled in a bitter debate within the Common Market over the proposed regional fund.

The prospect was not a very pleasant one: that of West Germany denying funds to its Common Market partners while negotiating concessions with the enemy of just a few years back.

Optimistic

Brandt, naturally, prefers to take an optimistic position. He is currently fond of quoting the big jump in trade with the Soviet Union (exports up 39 percent, imports 38 percent).

Another statistic may be more important: The Allensbach Public Opinion Institute reports that in December only 38 percent of the voters were in broad agreement with Brandt's policies.

A year ago he had the support of 57 percent.

NEW YORK

Short Hair, Lingering Doubts

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT)—They approach the hair stylist's chair with trepidation. Most of them are tired of fussing with long hair, but prefer to have it cut off in easy stages. Others worry about whether they look better or worse, younger or older. And often whether the looks in their lives will approve. Who, women? No, men. In the trend-setting barber shops around New York, short hair is back. It's not a return to the bootcamp scowling of the 1940s and '50s, but rather like the pre-Beatles, early '60s.

Ironically enough, the short-hair movement is being spearheaded by the generation that a few years ago defied teachers and parents to grow flowing locks. Now in their twenties, they pronounce that long hair is for the old, the creeps and the squares.

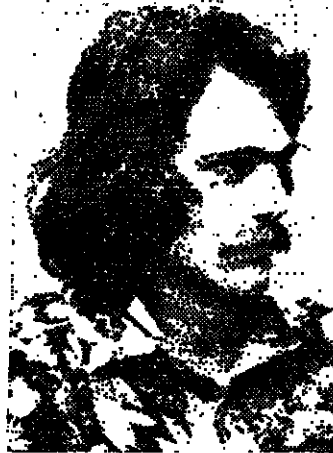
"I've worn my hair long since 1970," said Gary Palmer, who is majoring in economics at New York University and working as a part-time salesman at Gimbel's. "I got tired of it. In the places I hang out, the long hairs are beginning to look creepy. And once the jocks grew their hair, you know it's got to be wrong."

But the message is beginning to get through even to the athletes. Fran Tarkenton's Prince of Peace bangs have disappeared and, these days, the Minnesota Vikings quarterback looks very much as he did at the beginning of his football career in the '60s. And, in the chair next to Gary Palmer's at the Sassoon barber shop in Bonwit's, a college football player was being shorn.

Platform Shoes
Jamie Torrance, a sophomore fullback on the University of Massachusetts team, who was wearing platform shoes with his jeans, sketched out the same on his campus.

"The professors have grown their hair, but long hair is beginning to go out with the students," he said. "It's either long hair and beards, or short hair and high heels."

Mr. Torrance recalled arguments at home when, as a 15-year-old, he let his hair grow.

Jerry De Canditis
... beforeDe Canditis
... after

"My mother fussed the most," he said, "but I figured it was my head and I could do what I want with it."

He admitted that his current haircut was, in part, to mollify the football coach. "He doesn't like long hair. So you get it cut at the beginning of the season and let it grow all year." But his big sister, Diana, who came to meet him at the end of the barber-shop ordeal, was enthusiastic.

"Jamie, you look terrific," she

said. "Don't ever wear it long again."

Second Thoughts

Mr. Palmer, however, wasn't so sure about his own above-the-ears hairdo.

"I'll have to have a martini and think it over," he said, adding that he was concerned about whether girls would like the "conservative new me." And as far as getting rid of his mustache—"No way. Women would protest."

The most traumatic shearing of all was going on the other day at the Cinnabond for Men shop. Jerry De Canditis not only lost his shoulder-length brown hair, but his red souped-up mustache.

"Gee, I don't know," he kept saying, fingering his naked upper lip. But after the receptionist and the shampoo girls gathered around with cries of "Hey, you look handsome. You were getting kind of grungy with all that hair," Mr. De Canditis seemed encouraged.

Other Reports

Other shops are reporting that the older man, who followed his son into long hair, is now giving up the curls at the back of his neck and his bushy sideburns.

"The gray ones look like they have cotton balls pasted on," a woman observed (unmarked).

At Jerry's barber shop at Bergdorf's, which caters to many middle-aged tycoons, the manager, Gigi Hernandez, explained that "they're doing it gradually."

"Take Mr. Iacocca (Lee A. Iacocca, president of the Ford Motor Company)—he used to wear his hair clipped up the back," he said. "Then he let it grow for months. Now he wants it short again." Although former Mayor John V. Lindsay's hair looks as long as ever, Mr. Hernandez said that Mary Lindsay complained that he'd scalped her husband after his last haircut.

Jackie Rogers, who employs Jason, one of the longest-haired barbers in town, at her shop, ticks off her customers who've cut their hair in the last year or so. Among them: Chester Weinberg, Bill Blass, Halston, the fashion designers; Robert Indiana, the



Gary Palmer after his trimming.

painter; Dr. John Converse, the plastic surgeon; and Wyatt Cooper, the writer.

The other morning, Sidney Barton, a real estate executive, was having his grayish hair

trimmed by Jason. (Jason's locks reach his waist.)

"It used to be over my ears," Mr. Barton remarked. "I'm tired of fussing with it. I'm getting rid of the sideburns, too."

FLORENCE

The Politics of an Opera Season

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (IHT)—The winter opera season opened at Florence's Teatro Comunale last weekend with a performance of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades."

The significance lay less in the performance (mediocre) than in the fact that it took place at all. The Comunale was to have opened its season on Dec. 14 with a revival of "Aida" conducted by Riccardo Muti. But some weeks before that date—after months of delay—the theater's administrative committee finally named a new artistic director. The choice was so unpopular that the orchestra, chorus, and other employees of the Comunale promptly went on strike.

The new governing Italian opera houses specifically states that the artistic director must be a musician of distinction. The Florence appointee, Carlo Marinelli, though a well-known discographer, hardly fills this requirement. Moreover, he is totally without practical experience in running a theater. Like the Comunale's general manager Marinelli is a purely political appointee. But in the theater, even members of his own party are opposed to his nomination. There is an unwritten, but all too binding, agreement among the coalition parties, dividing up appointments to run Italian opera houses. Some theaters—like La Scala—are fortunate in having capable and distinguished leaders. Others, like the Comunale, are less lucky.

Riccardo Muti, one of Italy's most brilliant conductors, has allowed his contract with the Comunale to lapse; a great pity, because Muti had established an excellent rapport with the orchestra and had been responsible for some of the Comunale's finest achievements in recent years. But, as Muti says, politics should have no place in the running of an opera house. They are hard enough to handle anyway.

So what about the "Queen of Spades"? It started out at a disadvantage. The tenor who was to have sung Herman (or Ermanno, in this Italian translation) fell ill and a substitute was found only a few hours before curtain time. Under these circumstances, Nicola Tagger—the replacement—did nobly, and was moving in the last act. But neither he nor the rest of the cast

was helped by the sluggish, uninflected conducting of Ettore Rota.

As the old countess, Magda Olivero gave her colleagues a lesson in how to hold the stage. Her half-whispered singing of the little "Gretzy" aria in Act II was eerie and masterful. Alberto Fassini's staging and costumes and the sets by Pier Luigi Pizzi—originally created for the Teatro Verdi in Trieste—were generally acceptable.

The orchestra was warmly applauded, as much for its bold strike as for its fine playing. At the end of the first act there were shouts from the gallery calling for the general manager to resign. According to a handbill distributed by the theater workers' unions, the general manager has not been in the Comunale for three months. Apparently he has not been missed.

On the Arts Agenda

The Oslo Philharmonic, under Mstislav Rostropovich, will tour the United States in late February and early March, giving a total of 24 concerts in 22 cities in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona.

Daniel Barenboim will conduct and Shella Armstrong and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau will be the vocal soloists in four performances of Puccini's "Tosca" with the Orchestra de Paris and the Edinburgh Festival Chorus. The performances will be Jan. 29, 30 and Feb. 2 at the Théâtre des

Champs-Élysées and Jan. 31 at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris. Schoenberg's "Transfigured Night" also is on the program.

Youth choruses from the United States as well as groups from 11 foreign countries will take place in the fourth Lincoln Center international choral festival, beginning April 18, in New York. Prior to the festival, the 11 foreign groups will tour 100 colleges in 23 states. In addition to Latin American choruses, groups from Austria, Hungary, Japan, Liberia, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia will participate.

PARIS: A Critic Turns Filmmaker

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 22 (IHT)—The critic turned creator is apt to find himself up against the stubborn belief that all critics are creatively impotent (and therefore critics). In France such ex-critics as Jean-Luc Godard and François Truffaut have disproved the supposition as have Pare Lorenz, Frank Tuttle and Charles Baskett in the United States and K.A. Abbas in India.

Bertrand Tavernier is the latest example of a reviewer making a successful leap to movie making. His first film, "L'Horloger de Saint Paul" (at the Concorde-Pathe), is both a distinguished motion picture and a box-office hit.

Unlike many fledgling directors who want to be "authors," Tavernier knows that a scenario of substance is an asset to any film. He wisely chose a Georges Simenon novel as a springboard; in dramatizing it, he demonstrates his abilities as a director.

The protagonist is a likable, middle-aged coddler, a watchmaker of Lyons, whose wife has run off with her lover and subsequently died. One morning he learns that his young son has committed a murder. The murder

Philippe Noiret
... in Tavernier film

case itself is secondary. The boy has slain the man who seduced his sweetheart and—like the mute assassin in Max Marcin's 1926 film "Silence"—offers no defense during the trial in order to protect the girl's reputation. But it is the father's remorse over the tragedy, his belated realization that he has never understood his son, now sentenced to 20 years in jail, that provides the stuff for a gripping and moving drama. Philippe Noiret, always a satisfying player, is superb in the starring role with Jean Rochefort, as a friendly detective, serving as an admirable foil. Tavernier has highlighted these striking performances against a stunningly photographed background of the Lyons river front and picturesque side streets. This novice director has delivered a film of unusual qualities.

"Antoine et Sébastien" (at the Emmitage) also concerns a father and son, though in this instance the two are firmly united. The father is an irresponsible, booz-

ing ex-pilot in charge of an airfield for amateur flyers. His offspring, inheriting his carefree ways, takes French leave from his military service when he learns that his best girl is about to elope with an American visitor. The second film directed by the young Jean-Marie Poiré, this good-natured comedy has charm and a contagious sense of fun. François Poiré is the dissipated parent and Jacques Dutronc is the soldier son.

"Blume in Love" (at the Marbeuf in English) is quite possibly one of the worst movies ever made. Certainly, it is among the most tiresome.

Blume is a Los Angeles lawyer whose wife divorces him when she finds him in the arms of his black secretary. Mrs. Blume then goes off to live with a hairy hippie from Texas and stuns a paraphrase of Gertrude Stein's "I Got Plenty of Nuthin'" on a guitar, smokes grass and lets her hair down. Amid some singularly dull philandering and while eavesdropping on her confessions to her psychoanalyst, Blume wants his wife back. The Blumes really deserve each other, but their stupid exchanges should have been kept within the family. Here is a sample of the dialogue.

Blume: You're remarkable.
Mrs. Blume: You're not.
Blume: Where does that get us?
Mrs. Blume: Nowhere.

When the Blumes are not polluting Venice, Calif., with their presence, they are ruining the scenery in Venice, Italy. The most nauseous scene comes at their reunion in the Piazza San Marco as the grandstand band plays "Tristan and Isolde," one of the most brutal bluffs that romance has ever suffered. The Blumes are as offensive a couple as have ever darkened the screen, representing in themselves and in everything they do and say, in their "life style," as the horrid cliché has it, a devastating comment on the affluent society. One has only sympathy for Susan Anspach and George Segal, who are called upon to impersonate this loathsome pair.

"Flipper City" (at the Elysées Lincoln and the Publics Matignon in English) is another full-length animated cartoon feature by Ralph Bakshi, who made the diverting, outlandish "Fritz the Cat." In comic-strip fashion, it relates the adventures of an underground cartoonist who becomes a leading figure of his own drawings—many of them boldly inventive and many of them as repulsively ugly as the scenes they depict, the New York underworld and Manhattan tenement life. In technique, if not in entertainment, "Flipper City" is an improvement on "Fritz." Photographs of streets of Broadway, Greenwich Village and the waterfront are used as a background before which the cartoon snags and demons cavort. Its crude, rough satire has a savage bite.



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Concern about the economic ramifications of Taiwan's international political problems appears manifestly misplaced. Taiwan's share of world trade continues to increase steadily.

Moreover, the mood in Taipei is optimistic, as evidenced by the fact that construction is booming.

Those familiar with Continental Bank's policy of focusing on key world markets will not be surprised to learn that Continental has been active in Taiwan for over a decade. Continental was initially represented through correspondent banks, then—growing with Taiwan—added an affiliate and a representative office. In January of 1973, because of Taiwan's predictable increasing importance in the world business community, Continental Bank opened a full service branch at 62 Nanking East Road, Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan.

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دولت اسلامی

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Franc Float Temporary, Paris Insists Monetary Union Still Goal, Giscard Says

(Continued from Page 1)

wire the switch to a float will have been meaningless," one banker observed.

It was exactly to preserve its \$9 billion of reserves that the government temporarily abandoned its obligation to support the value of the franc against the other European currencies of the joint float.

Borrowing Planned
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also told the National Assembly that the government would not use these reserves to bring its international accounts—which are expected to be around 24 billion francs (about \$4.6 billion) in the red this year—back into balance.

Instead, France will follow the example of Britain, Italy and Denmark and borrow heavily in the international capital market. These artificially induced inflows of dollars will offset the deficit and will help pay the nation's soaring oil bill, which the minister has estimated will rise to 45 billion francs this year from 15 billion francs last year.

He said that the government's domestic economic policy will be geared to increasing exports and employment, strict monetary and budgetary control to defend the franc, and an intensified struggle against rising prices, which will be exacerbated by the franc's decline in value, which will drive up the cost of raw materials and other imports.

Elsewhere in Europe, official exchange markets, which had mostly remained shut yesterday or given governments a chance to evaluate the impact of the French decision, reopened today without much ado.

Reflecting the relative calm on the foreign exchange markets, the price of gold retreated from the record high set yesterday. It closed down 50 cents in Zurich, at \$138 an ounce, while in London the afternoon fixing price was set at \$137.40, down 85 cents.

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar here

	Today	Prev.	Chg.
3 m. bill	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. bill	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. bill	4.25	4.25	-10.00
3 m. T-bill	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. T-bill	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. T-bill	4.25	4.25	-10.00
3 m. Euro	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. Euro	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. Euro	4.25	4.25	-10.00
3 m. Swiss	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. Swiss	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. Swiss	4.25	4.25	-10.00
3 m. German	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. German	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. German	4.25	4.25	-10.00
3 m. Italian	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. Italian	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. Italian	4.25	4.25	-10.00
3 m. Dutch	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. Dutch	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. Dutch	4.25	4.25	-10.00
3 m. Belgian	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. Belgian	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. Belgian	4.25	4.25	-10.00
3 m. French	2.12	2.12	-10.00
6 m. French	4.25	4.25	-10.00
12 m. French	4.25	4.25	-10.00

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Euro was today worth:

	Jan. 22, 1974	Jan. 21, 1974	Chg.
DM	2.9935	2.9935	0.0000
FF	5.1620	5.1620	0.0000
Sw	2.0036	2.0036	0.0000
Ital	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Bel	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Neth	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Port	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Spain	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
UK	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Yen	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000

At Paris: St. Commercial.

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Spain	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
UK	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Yen	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000

At Paris: St. Commercial.

Euro Is Worth...

Jan. 22, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Euro was today worth:

	Jan. 22, 1974	Jan. 21, 1974	Chg.
DM	2.9935	2.9935	0.0000
FF	5.1620	5.1620	0.0000
Sw	2.0036	2.0036	0.0000
Ital	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Bel	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Neth	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
Port	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000
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Yen	2.3360	2.3360	0.0000

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell to Drill in North Sea

Shell U.K. Exploration & Production Ltd. is preparing the first extended search for oil and gas in the "most exposed" area yet explored in British waters. The operation will be carried out by the Ocean Voyager, a new drilling unit stationed west of the Shetland and Orkney Islands. The Ocean Voyager will drill a well in the south-east sector of block 206/21, which is 11 miles long by seven miles wide and located 75 miles north-west of Kirkwall, the main town in the Orkney Islands. The program is the first winter drilling in this area of the Atlantic and signals the start of extensive exploration of a sector regarded as being of "very considerable potential importance," Shell says.

French Auto Imports Decline

Foreign penetration of the French auto market in November 1973 declined to 20 percent from 20.6 percent a year earlier, the Auto Importer Association reports. Registration of new passenger and commercial vehicles amounted to 164,097 units, including 32,872 foreign models, up from 158,509 and 32,662 units respectively in November 1972. Overall registration during the first 11 months of 1973 totaled 1,623,347 units, up from 1,501,205 units a year earlier. Of this total, for-

sign models accounted for 20.9 percent, or 338,805 units, compared with 30.7 percent and 318,877 units in the first 11 months of 1972. Fiat models headed the list of new foreign registrations during the first 11 months of last year with Ford second and Volkswagen third.

Nissan Plans Saudi Truck Factory

Nissan Motor Co. will send a team to Saudi Arabia early next month for detailed negotiations on the establishment of a joint truck production venture there. The company says it has applied for official clearance to establish the venture jointly with Saudi Arabia's Shari E. Zahran & Co., which acts as its sales agent. Nissan managing director Kiyonori Yamazaki will head the team, and is expected to finalize the project during his stay. The proposals call for the assembly of small trucks, but production capacity of the plant and the start-up date have yet to be decided, the company says.

Kawasaki to Build Nebraska Plant

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, of Japan, will build a \$20-million motorcycle manufacturing plant in Lincoln, Nebraska, over the next three years. This will be Kawasaki's first manufacturing plant in the United States. The plant will produce 100,000 motorcycles a year and employ over 1,000 workers. It will begin operations in October 1974.

Rise Is Biggest in 26 Years

U.S. Cost of Living Soars by 8.8% in 1973

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP).—The cost of living rose another 0.5 percent last month and 8.8 percent in all of 1973, the most in any year in more than a quarter

of a century, the Labor Department said today. About half of the yearly increase, the greatest since 1947, occurred in the grocery store. Supermarket prices, which make up about a sixth of living costs,

rose 32.1 percent for the year. Another 10 percent of the yearly increase was due to fuel prices. Grocery store prices went up only 0.8 percent last month after seasonal adjustment, but gasoline and motor oil prices rose 8.9 percent and fuel oil and coal 11 percent. Gasoline prices went up 18.8 percent in all of 1973, and fuel oil and coal prices 44.7 percent.

The Labor Department said the price of regular gasoline averaged 43.7 cents a gallon last month, up 4.6 percent from November. Premium gasoline cost an average of 47.3 cents a gallon, up 4.1 percent.

In another report, the department said that the purchasing power of an average hour's earnings rose 0.3 percent in December, seasonally adjusted. But that purchasing power declined 1.9 percent in all of last year, as prices rose faster than wages.

Average weekly earnings declined 0.1 percent in purchasing power in December. The reason was that, while hourly earnings went up, the average work week declined, in part possibly because factories stopped working so much overtime.

The inflation rate for the month was 0.5 percent after seasonal adjustment. It was 0.7 percent before.

The adjusted rate was more moderate than the 0.8 percent recorded in both October and November. The moderation was due to a slackening in the rate of rise for food: Grocery store prices rose a seasonally-adjusted 1.5 percent in November, and only 0.3 percent last month.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, noted that seasonally-adjusted meat, poultry and fish prices now have declined in each of the last three months. They fell 0.6 percent last month, but they are still 26.4 percent higher than a year ago.

The department said prices of all commodities other than food rose an adjusted 0.7 percent in December, the same as in November. That is the most they rose in any month last year. Fuel prices forced this nonfood average upward.

The cost of services, which the department does not adjust seasonally, and which make up about a third of the cost of living, rose 0.6 percent in December. Rising mortgage interest and utility rates and public transportation fares were among the reasons.

For 1973 as a whole, nonfood commodities rose 5 percent in price, and services 6.3 percent.

German Prices Soar
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).—The West German index of wholesale prices showed a record 9.3 percent year-to-year rise in December, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

The month-to-month rise from November was 1.6 percent. The statistics office said the average index for 1973 was 8.2 percent above that of the previous year.

It commented that prices of light heating oil had risen 20 percent from November and 40 percent from December, 1972, scrap metal 18 percent and non-ferrous metal 14 percent and 67 percent.

Japan Index Up
TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) was at 1294 in the first 10 days of January, up 2.4 percent from the preceding 10-day period and up 31.6 percent from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan announced today.

The year-to-year gain was the highest since October 1951, during the Korean war. Central bank officials predicted the growth rate for all of January will be about 6 percent from December because of higher oil prices and also because of the year's decline on the Tokyo foreign-exchange market.

Foreign Investments in U.S. Post Record Gain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ).—Investors from abroad are buying into the U.S. economy at a record pace, purchasing everything from farmland to fishing fleets, taking over well-known corporations through stock purchases and setting up new plants to produce a variety of goods.

Not surprisingly, this surge of foreign investment is triggering a defensive reaction in Washington. At least three congressional committees are planning to investigate the trend and consider whether the United States needs new laws to cope with it. One panel starts hearings today. The White House, eager to head off any stiff new controls over foreign investment, is mobilizing to fight for a continued "open door" policy.

Although the Commerce Department will not publish the foreign investment figures until May, unofficial estimates show them rising more than \$2 billion last year. That is a record, roughly triple the \$708-million increase of 1972 and five times the \$385 million of 1971.

Last year's spurt pushed the book value of all direct foreign investment in the United States well above \$16 billion, up more than 50 percent in just five years. The figures on direct investments include outlays for new foreign-owned facilities in the United States as well as purchases of 25 percent or more of the voting stock of U.S. corporations.

The foreign investments range from Japanese purchases of hotels in Hawaii and farmland in the Midwest to factories planned by a French tire maker and a West German diesel engine parts company in South Carolina.

Wall Street has also witnessed a rash of takeover bids in the past year, including successful tender offers by British-based concerns for such well-known companies as Gimble Brothers (department stores), Grand Union (supermarkets) and Travelodge International (hotels).

And, a new foreign investment power is on the horizon. Because of their rapidly rising oil income, the Arab states and other

petroleum exporters will have billions of dollars to invest somewhere. Certain deals are surfacing already, such as the planned investment of \$250 million—largely government oil money—from Lebanon and Kuwait—in U.S. real estate.

Some politicians and businessmen are growing worried about the trend. Congressmen are getting complaints from the voters back home who either resent the alien "invasion" in general or feel that their own jobs or businesses are threatened.

Tomorrow, Peter Flanigan, a presidential assistant, is scheduled to present the administration's views at a hearing called by a Senate banking subcommittee.

The Nixon administration maintains a friendly view toward foreign investment. Since last July, Mr. Flanigan has had a special interagency task force gathering information on the growth of investment from abroad and its effects on the economy. At the Senate hearing, he is likely to cite task-force data intended to show that foreign investment increases employment and incomes and aids the balance of payments.

More fundamentally, the administration argues that the United States cannot close the door on foreigners and still expect U.S. corporations to be welcomed around the world. "We have much more at stake abroad" than foreigners do here, notes John Nields, head of the inter-agency task force. U.S. direct investment abroad at the end of

1972 totaled \$94 billion, six times the foreign investment in America.

The congressional hearings planned are largely investigatory—to examine the foreign-investment trend, its impact and U.S. policy toward it. But they also will consider bills to limit or

monitor more closely the investment from abroad.

Rep. John E. Dent D., Pa., has introduced the most restrictive bill, a measure to prohibit foreign ownership of more than 5 percent of any U.S. corporation's voting stock. An aide says the bill is intended to stimulate discussion—even Rep. Dent is not sure that such a severe limit is necessary.

Another bill, introduced by Rep. John E. Moss D., Calif., would bar foreign ownership of more than 10 percent of the stock of any oil company, coal company, electric utility or other energy producer as well as of any firm that gets 20 percent or more of its revenues from defense business. Rep. Moss says he is concerned about national security.

Reports of Japanese agricultural purchases have prompted John C. Culver D., Iowa, to introduce a congressional resolution and to start hearings today by the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee he heads. His resolution calls on the government to adopt a "responsible" policy toward increasing foreign investment.

The surge of foreign investment "raises many troubling questions," Sen. Daniel K. Inouye D., Hawaii, acknowledges, but it would be "premature" to restrict it, he thinks. Instead, he has introduced a bill calling for a massive two-year study of foreign investment to provide information needed to formulate "a coherent national policy."

Durable Goods Orders Plunge By 6% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods plunged 6 percent or \$2.66 billion to \$41.655 billion in December, the Commerce Department reported today.

The drop was the biggest since new orders fell by 8.3 percent in July, 1972.

Durable goods shipments fell \$1.25 billion, or 3 percent, to \$44.556 billion, the biggest decline since the 4.9 percent drop in October, 1970.

Unfilled orders, however, rose 0.9 percent, or \$1.013 billion, to \$110.619 billion.

The bulk of the decline was centered in the transportation equipment sector, where new orders plunged 18.9 percent or \$2.19 billion, to \$9.383 billion.

After Sadat Hint on Oil Embargo

U.S. Stock Prices Surge, Airlines Star

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—Stock prices forged ahead on the New York Stock Exchange today following hints by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that a change in the Arab oil embargo policy against the United States may be forthcoming.

A steady parade of strong corporate earnings for the fourth

quarter and year added to the optimism.

Some analysts suggested that investors were encouraged by the market's action yesterday, when a sharp spurt in the final minutes of trading erased nearly all of a substantial early-morning decline.

Many of the airline shares

were among the day's highest favorites. One analyst said he could offer no fundamental reason for the strength in the air carrier group, but felt that perhaps some investors were "making a play for some low-priced issues."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.84 to 863.47, while the NYSE common stock index added around 0.56 to 51.59.

Advances topped declines by about a 9-to-5 margin. Turnover was 17.33 million shares, up from 15.63 million yesterday.

In the airlines, National picked up 3/4 to 15 3/4. Delta 1 1/2 to 38 3/8. Northwest 1/8 to 20 3/4 and TWA 3/4 to 17 1/8.

Ingersoll-Rand climbed 1 1/8 to 47 1/2. It reported improved fourth-quarter earnings, and predicted record profits and sales for 1974.

Also responding to improved earnings were Monsanto, up 1 to 54, Zapata 5/8 to 32 1/2, Ethyl 1/8 to 24 3/4, Wang Laboratories 5/8 to 15, Raychem 1/2 to 31 7/8, Howard Johnson 3/8 to 1 1/8, and Automatic Data Processing 1 3/8 to 55 1/4.

Among the point-sized gainers were IBM, ahead 3/4 to 249 3/4, Burroughs 2 1/4 to 300 1/4, and Avon Products 1 1/2 to 64 1/8.

Exxon rose a point to 87 1/2 in the club, but Natamex fell 2 1/4 to 48.

Polard fell 2 to 78 3/8. First National City 1 1/2 to 40, and Mountain Fuel Supply 1 1/2 to 70.

Ford paced the automotive stocks, rising 1 1/8

Sls.	Net	—1973-74—	Stocks and	Sls.	Net	—1973-74—	Stocks and
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Henry Aaron: A \$1-Million Ballplayer

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—In the downstairs room at Jimmy's Restaurant yesterday, Henry Aaron sat at a small table with his wife Billye as the man from Magnavox addressed the news conference.

"I'm happy to announce," the man said, "a long-term comprehensive association with Henry Aaron that will mean \$1 million to him over a period of the next five years."

Henry Aaron didn't even blink. Didn't even smile. He displayed the same cool composure that has typified his baseball career. On each of his 713 home runs, he has trotted around the bases without any obvious emotion, his arms swinging high behind him, his face a mask. But somewhere inside, a flame was blazing, a flame that has driven him to within two home runs of breaking Babe Ruth's record of 714, a flame that finally has assured him recognition and remuneration for all those seasons he labored in relative obscurity. When his association with the William Morris Agency was announced several months ago, it was predicted that in two years he would earn \$2 million for services outside baseball. Here was half of it in one deal, even if it was spread over five years. Without a blink, without a smile, Henry Aaron was taking it in stride. And in style. Gray flannel pinstriped suit. Gray shirt. Gray tie with soft blue and pink designs. The corporate home run hitter. But in his role as an ambassador for Magnavox, the Hall of Fame will have to wait for his arrival. The electronic firm has purchased not only the bats and baseballs involved in his 714th and 715th home runs but also the uniforms he'll wear. Traditionalists will assume that Henry Aaron has sold out baseball for business. Not really. It's just the flame within him flared for all to see.

Without Fame

"People don't know the details," he was saying now. "I've sent a lot of mementoes to Cooperstown but they were swept under the rug."

When he became the first player with 500 or more home runs to also accumulate 3,000 hits, his bat and ball were shipped to Cooperstown.

"The next year, when the Hall of Fame booklet came out," he continued, "there wasn't anything in it about my bat. I asked why and I was told that it was an active player. They didn't put you in. Just the oldtimers. But there was something in it about Willie Mays's bat. There was something in it about Mickey Mantle and Don Drysdale and they just retired."

Henry Aaron is sensitive to the baseball establishment.

When he hit his 700th home run last season, he complained that commissioner Bowie Kuhn hadn't sent him a congratulatory telegram. Now he's complaining about how Cooperstown once snubbed him.

"When the Magnavox people asked about the bats and balls, I didn't think of the Hall of Fame," he said. "But they're just on loan to Magnavox anyway. After five years, if I want to give 'em to the Hall of Fame, I probably will anyway. That booklet thing is over with. They told me they'd correct it and they did. I don't believe in holding grudges."

But as he approached his 20th season, the Braves, not Magnavox, have turned his pursuit of the record into show-biz instead of baseball.

"I would like the 714th and 715th home runs to be in Atlanta," he said. "According to our schedule, if the San Diego team stays in San Diego, we play three games in Cincinnati before our home opener. I've talked it over with Bill Bartholomew, our club president, and I think I'll play the second game in Cincinnati and sit out the other two."

The Braves open there on Thursday, April 4, then play there on Saturday and Sunday before returning to Atlanta for 11 consecutive games.

"They don't need me in Cincinnati to sell out their opener," he said. "But they might need me to sell tickets for Saturday's game."

Henry Aaron isn't appearing in a concert. He's a member of a competitive baseball team. In their concentration on the home run record, he and the Braves' owner appear to have forgotten the integrity of the situation. If the Braves adhere to the competitive mandate of putting their best lineup on the field, it's imperative that Aaron, 40, play in the opener, assuming he's healthy. With a day off Friday, he would be rested for Saturday's and Sunday's games, although a rest on Sunday would be understandable, with 11 games in 11 days at Atlanta awaiting him.

By the show-biz reasoning, Eddie Mathews, the Braves' manager, would ignore Aaron if a right-handed pinch-hitter is demanded.

Another factor is that rivals of the Reds in the National League West would prefer to have Henry Aaron in the lineup. To them, a Reds' defeat early in the season is as important as one late in the season. The home run drama and the office of the home run record is not more important than the integrity of the pennant race. The site of the memorable home runs should be an accident, not an arrangement.

The next thing you know, Henry Aaron's home runs will be seen only on TV sets made by Magnavox.

Players Have Salary Guidelines

Arbitration Makes Baseball's Vassals Restless

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Something decidedly like a revolution is brewing in the slave quarters where the menials of the baseball establishment are lodged. A round of contract negotiations involving impartial arbitration of salary disputes. Though their owners don't know it, the peons have already got together and armed themselves with a weapon the owners hoped to keep out of their hands—exact knowledge of how much money other players with comparable ability and ex-

perience are getting from other employers. This information, a shortstop batting .275 will have for the first time a reliable guide as to how much he ought to get, and can decide whether to take his case to arbitration.

By mutual consent, comparative salaries must be one of the major criteria by which an arbitrator will decide a case. When arbitration procedures were set up, the owners agreed to have accountants list players by name, position, years of service, playing records and 1973 salaries. These data would be given to the arbitrator but, clinging to the old fiction that

wages are a secret the clubs keep even from one another, the owners have refused to give the same information to the Players' Association.

Insisting that one side may not submit secret evidence, any court in any dispute, the players have filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, but they are not waiting for a decision from Washington. Instead, the association is collecting the information from its membership and will turn it over to the arbitrator and the employers. In each case, meanwhile, players won't be allowed to go on random

fishing expeditions, but one trying to decide whether to seek arbitration he gets the comparative figures he needs.

Spring Arbitration

Thus the clubs are fighting for an advantage they have already lost—the player's ignorance of his true value. Nobody knows how many cases will go to arbitration this winter. Under the new rules, contracts had to be sent out by Dec. 20 (it used to be Jan. 15), and the arbitration period is Feb. 1 through Feb. 11. Fourteen arbitrators have been selected in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York and each will stand by for three days during the arbitration period. That makes judges available for 42 man days.

It is "either or" arbitration. That is, if the player demands \$50,000 and the employer offers \$35,000, the arbitrator must choose one of these figures, not \$37,500. The well-advised player will not make an outrageous demand, because that would invite the arbitrator to accept the employer's figure. Even an owner or general manager should be able to read the opposite side of the coin.

There is, though, nothing to prevent either side from naming a ridiculous figure at the outset. They can haggle all they like until just before they go into arbitration. Then they exchange final figures and only those are considered by the arbitrator.

All this is covered in the basic agreement reached a year ago, but another aspect of the agreement has been reopened recently. This concerns disciplinary action for conduct on the field. Here the league president is the final authority, but he is bound by rules of fair play, like giving fair notice to the accused, letting him be represented by counsel in an appeal, etc.

Last summer, Tim Lincecum of Montreal and Johnny Bench of Cincinnati were fined and suspended for bumping bellies with umpires. They appealed, and Club Feeney, the appellate judge, upheld Club Feeney. The president of the National League, however, according to the Players' Association, he ignored the rules of procedure, and on that ground the players have reopened the whole question of the president's authority in this area.

Cuddly Charlie

Two other grievances have just been through arbitration and decisions are due from Gabriel Alexander of Detroit. As arbitrator, Alexander heard about Bobby Thoin's, two fines and lifetime suspension by the Cincinnati Reds and also about Larry Brown's sapphire ring.

Larry Brown used to play ball in a high-risk area; he was Mike Andrews, a second baseman with the Oakland Athletics. Fairly early in the 1972 season, he was injured on the field. On the disabled list for the rest of the year, he received the salary he was entitled to and also the share of World Series swag for which he qualified.

Rules say that in addition to cash, World Series players are to receive a "suitable memento" worth at least \$300, but owners like Oakland's Charlie Finley don't cut owners. Each of Charlie's 1972 world champions got a \$1,500 diamond ring, except Larry Brown. He got a sapphire sapphire appraised by a jeweler at \$302. He protested to Finley.

"You weren't in the World Series," Charlie said. "You were hurt."

"So were Reggie Jackson and Darold Knicker," Brown said. "They got diamonds."

"Son," Charlie said, "I have two things to say to you. First, never look a gift horse in the mouth. Second, you are unconditionally released."

Cuddly is the word for Charlie.

Seeds Hurt 1st Round Of Tennis

Nastase Is Out With an Injury

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (UPI).

—The \$100,000 U.S. pro tennis championships lost eight seeded players by withdrawals and four others by defeats yesterday.

The Nastase of Romania, seeded No. 1, and John Newcombe of Australia, No. 2, pulled out of the 84-man field because of injuries.

Americans Marty Riessen and Tom Gorman, Nikki Pille of Yugoslavia and Jaime Filie of Chile were beaten at the opening of the event, which marked the start of the World Championship Tennis 32-city international tour.

Nastase pulled a muscle in his upper right arm playing in a tournament last Friday in Austin, Texas. A doctor who examined him here today advised him not to compete.

Newcombe pulled a tendon in his heel during the Australian Open and notified tournament officials he would not be able to come here.

Marty Riessen, co-tournament director, said "There was a measure of irresponsibility" in the failure of some players to notify WCT about their injuries.

A spokesman for WCT said the organization received signed medical releases from only two players before the tournament. —Newcombe and Jeri Hrebec of Czechoslovakia. He said the other withdrawals would be investigated.

Georges Goven, 35-year-old Frenchman eliminated Pille, 6-4, 6-4, in the second round; they had been in the first round. Riessen lost to South African Frew McMillan, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, Gorman lost to Australian Ros Case, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, and Filie lost to Bob Hewitt of South Africa, 6-2, 7-5.

The six other seeded players who withdrew, and the reasons they gave, were:

Martín Orantes of Spain, bad back; Juan Gisbert of Spain, flu; Hrebec, torn shoulder muscle; Jan Kukal, Czechoslovakia, teeth problems; Erik Van Dillen, U.S., examination at the University of Southern California, and Charlie Pasarell, Puerto Rico, pulled hamstring muscle.

Sixth-seeded Rod Laver of Australia and eighth-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States were extended in winning. Laver defeated Modesto Vasquez of Brazil, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, and Ashe won a two-hour battle from Frenchman Jean Chatriot, 6-1, 6-7, 6-1.

Other seeded players to survive yesterday—mostly from winning the defaulted matches—were American Sam Stone, Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, Britain's Roger Taylor, Adriano Panatta of Italy and Sweden's Bjorn Borg.

American Cliff Richey outlasted Australian Phil Dent, 6-2, 5-7, 7-6.

NHL Rangers Deal Defenseman to Sabres

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).

—When the New York Rangers acquired Real Lemieux, a 28-year-old forward, from the Los Angeles Kings on Nov. 30 along with Gilles W. Gauthier, a defenseman, it was commonly understood that the Rangers were taking him on as trading bait. That's the way it turned out yesterday as Lemieux, scoreless this season, was traded again, this time to the Buffalo Sabres.

In return, Lemieux, the Rangers are getting Paul Curtis, a 26-year-old defenseman who has previously played with Montreal, Los Angeles and St. Louis since entering the National Hockey League in the 1969-70 season.

Notre Dame Displaces UCLA at the Top

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Notre Dame replaced the University of California, Los Angeles, as the No. 1 college basketball team in the nation yesterday, as the Irish's astonishing 71-70 triumph over the Bruins at South Bend, Ind., on Saturday. But coach John Wooden's Bruins, who fell to No. 2, will have a chance to regain the top spot when the teams play a rematch in Los Angeles on Saturday night.

Sportswriters and broadcasters voting in the weekly Associated Press poll gave Notre Dame 38 first-place votes to 15 for UCLA.

College Basketball

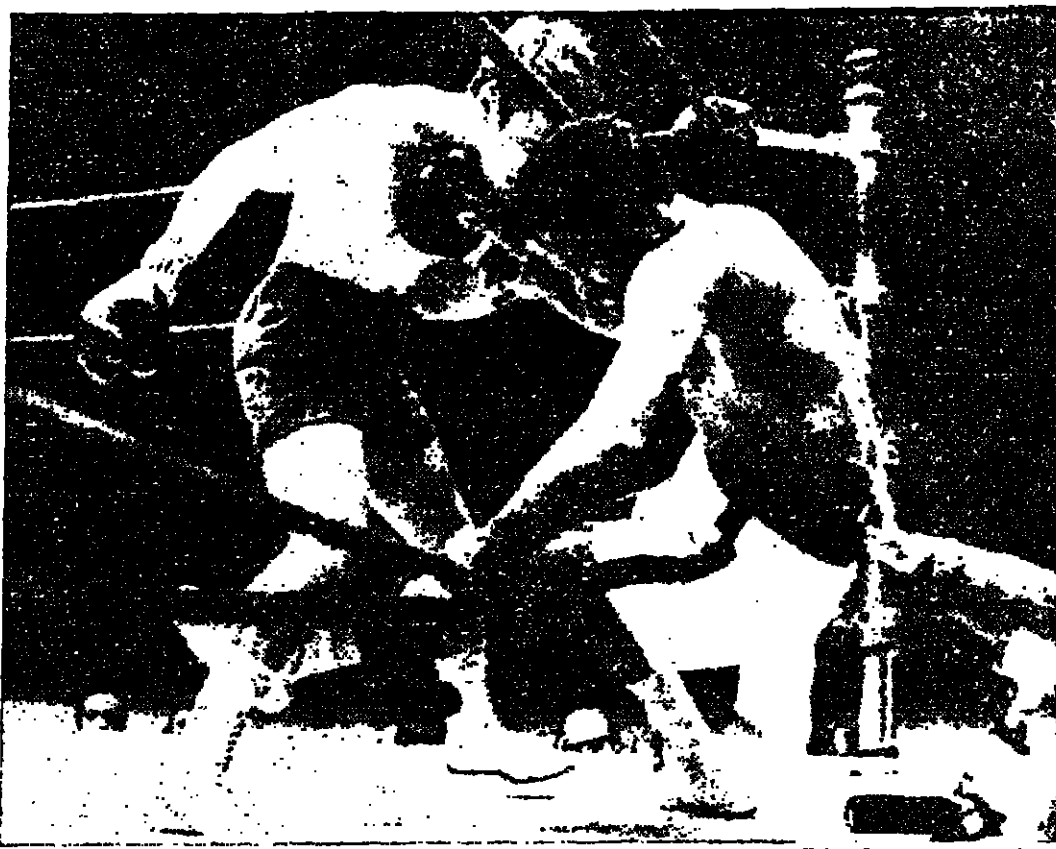
Marshall 66, St. Bonaventure 58. LSU 86, Bentley 74. Georgetown 85, Frank Marshall 71. Duke 77, Dickinson 66. Kentucky 66, West Chester 51. St. Joseph's 74, St. Francis 51. St. Joseph's 74, St. Francis 51. St. Joseph's 74, St. Francis 51.

Alabama 61, Kentucky 77. LSU (N.O.) 81, Tulane 79. LSU 80, Georgia 62. Oklahoma 71, Iowa St. 69. Virginia 82, Morgan St. 72. Murray St. 70, Tenn. Tech 64. Davidson 72, William Mary 65. Auburn 87, Mississippi St. 81. Morehead St. 80, Florida 74. Morehead St. 80, West Kentucky 74.

Michigan St. 84, Iowa St. 69. Oklahoma 71, Iowa St. 69. Purdue 65, Michigan 64. Cincinnati 81, NE Illinois 73.

Pan American 68, West Texas St. 66. Ohio Roberts 105, Lamar 75.

West. Oklahoma 60, Oklahoma St. 67. Air Force 75, Stanford 54.



WHAT'S IN A NAME?—John L. Sullivan, weighing 40 pounds less than the former heavyweight champion of the same name, makes an impressive New York debut by scoring a fifth-round knockout over Dino Del Cid of Panama. Sullivan, 158, is undefeated.

Ali's Hands Are a Delicate Issue

By Gerald Eskenazi

DEER LAKE, Pa., Jan. 22 (NYT).—Every day since last October, the oversized jar of Theracolin is opened over Muhammad Ali's right hand.

Ali has used the hand hardly at all against sparring partners, but on Jan. 23 it will have to be exposed against Joe Frazier's jaw in their heralded rematch at Madison Square Garden.

Is there anything wrong with Ali's hand? The Theracolin is a waxy substance that those around Ali claim toughens his hand, which was hurt last September against Ken Norton. Ali never had used the Theracolin before on a daily basis.

When asked about it, the champion lowers his voice half a dozen decibels and whispers, "Joe Frazier is gonna feel the hand."

But Dr. Edwin Campbell of the New York State Athletic Commission expressed surprise when told that Ali had been using the wax treatments every day.

"It's an astringent," said the doctor. "It's supposed to be used to stop inflammation. I know that Ali has had problems before with the carpal tunnel around his right knuckle, but I hadn't heard of anything lately."

The doctor will be examining Ali tomorrow. "I'll X-ray the hand," he said.

Willie Pep, the former featherweight champion, was a visitor here the other day.

"I've never seen a guy train that way," said Pep. "He's not throwing no punches."

"Oh, the champ's the worst gymnasium fighter in the world," said Angelo Dundee, Ali's trainer. "What's he got to use his right for? He's been doing this 20 years. He knows what he can do."

Taking not giving.

All of course, has been a master of the put-on as well as the left jab. Perhaps he is, as Dr. Campbell suggested, "just faking it so the information will get back to Frazier's camp."

Still, it was a bizarre "sparring" exhibition he gave recently. He gripped his hands over the top rungs in a corner. Then he allowed the 215-pound Frank Steele an open target. Steele flailed at Ali's unprotected head and Ali bobbed and smiled. Soon, Steele got tired.

"Okay, watch this," said Dun-

dee. "It's time for the champ to go to work."

Three quick lefts caught Steele in the mouth. Left followed left to the body, to the head. But no rights, no combinations.

This was yet another strange aspect of Ali's new life. He is unexcited in serenity on this two-acre compound 130 miles west of Times Square. From this mountaintop retreat, Route 61 is a small ribbon in the distance.

A row of boulders overlooks the edge of a cliff. On each massive black rock Ali's father, a sign painter, has carefully worked.

In red paint, the names of former champions stand out boldly on the rocks: Rocky Marciano, Jack Johnson, Floyd Patterson, Willie Pep.

This return to nature is a careful plan. "It's 1964 all over again," said Dundee. "The champ's at his old weight, 211 pounds."

And Ali indeed looks virtually as he did then. His ribs show. He is relaxed here, with his aunt and mother doing the cooking, his father painting the sign "All Asleep Do Not Disturb" and television cameras permitted for only an hour a day.

"I've been drinking well water," said Ali. "Frazier's been drinking chlorine."

And Drew Bundini Brown has court jester confidence, put a finger in the air and says, "I taste Ali's sweat now, and it's got salt in it. The last time it was like water. But the salt means he's got his body juices working again. It's going to be like it was."

Not Too Ill

Backus, former welterweight champion, came off a sick bed and his Roger Cami, junior welterweight champion of France, hard enough to scare him from coming out for the ninth round. This was the second trip to Paris for Billy, the cousin of former welterweight champion Carmen Basilio, and the second time French food has wrecked his system.

But the Palais des Sports, even with its grandiose name, is Billy's type of arena. He is a good club fighter who won the title in his club and later lost it to Napoleon's territory.

Duran won the lightweight title in New York and is determined to keep it in Panama. The champion, 22, is a free swinger, who throws short, powerful punches and grinds like a heavyweight with every blow. He doesn't care about being hit. He knows there is more joy in hitting than being hit.

Last night, he spent a half hour before the fight using his hands on a dressing table, making believe it was his set of boxing gloves. Then he stood up and threw a few simple chops at a trainer. They would always just miss.

"He's a real comedian," said Backus.

Duran left the dressing room and soon came back. He was away less than 15 minutes as he had been 9:17 to stay Leonard. Backus, the lightweight champion of France.

When his work was over, Duran threw kisses to the crowd and the French, a kissing round, cheered the gesture. They might even applaud a big indoor stadium.

Paris Has Big-Name Fighters

But No Big-Time Fight Arena

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Jan. 22 (NYT).—Fight champions are bobbing in and out of Paris. Gone today are Roberto Duran and Billy Backus and coming next week are Carlos Monzon and José Napoles. Paris is a big-time fight town and all it needs now is a big-time fight arena.

The northwest edge of the city appears to be preparing for a one-ring circus. The circus tent, big enough to hold 6,000 people, is being moved together for the Feb. 9 middleweight title bout between champion Monzon of Argentina and welterweight king Napoles of Mexico.

There are no indoor arenas in Paris big enough to hold a champion hip crowd so movie actor Alain Delon has made fight promotions his latest toy, first arranged to put the fight on an island in the Seine. The community of Puteaux, wanting to find a place on the map of France, arranged for a tax break for the promotion. Delon and Co. didn't really have a choice. It's too cold to stage the bout outdoors at Monte Carlo and the

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Observer

It's Superhenry!

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Is there anything Henry Kissinger cannot do? Several things, according to his agent, Rollo Whipple, who is in charge of booking Kissinger around the world.

"Here, for example," Whipple told an interviewer the other day, "is the prime minister of a very famous country—I don't want to mention any names—and he wants Henry to appear in his country in early March and play Beethoven's 'Moonlight Sonata' on the bassoon."



Baker

Kissinger can play the bassoon? The interviewer asked the agent. "Of course, he can play the bassoon," said the agent. "But he can't play the 'Moonlight Sonata' on the bassoon."

But he could certainly learn it, the interviewer suggested.

"Learn it?" asked the agent. "Sure he can learn it, but when is he going to get the time? I've got him booked into Syria to make peace most of next week. He'll be flying back and forth between Damascus, Tel Aviv and one or two places, maybe down on the Persian Gulf for appearances with a number of world-famous kings and sheikhs. The only time he'd have to practice the sonata on the bassoon would be on the airplane, and I'm afraid if he was taking in breath when the plane hit an air pocket he might inhale the bassoon reed."

The interviewer agreed that this would be calamitous since it was well known that the Middle East was not a single doctor who could perform the difficult resection or surgical removal of an inhaled bassoon reed.

"No problem there, Kiddo," said Whipple. "Henry can perform the surgery, but he hates to operate on himself when he is busy making peace. It spoils his concentration."

The interviewer asked whether it was true that Kissinger had agreed to make peace in Ireland between Protestants and Catholics

as soon as he had finished making peace in the Middle East.

"We've got a lot of requests for Henry to make peace here, make peace there," said Whipple, "but, frankly, Henry worries about getting stale if he repeats himself too often."

Did Kissinger miss the cold wars? asked the interviewer.

"Kiddo," said Whipple, "one day last fall I walked into this office and there sits Henry, right over there at that desk, and he is crying like a baby. 'What are you crying about, Henry?' I ask him. And you know what he says? He says, 'Rollo, I am crying because there are no more cold wars for me to end.'"

But surely, the interviewer suggested, with Kissinger's demonstrated ability to do anything he set his mind to, there must be many tantalizing requests for him to do fascinating work.

"All small-bore stuff," Whipple said. "Here, for example, is a well-known Latin-American dictator who has heard, absolutely correctly as a matter of fact, that Henry is the best carver of roast legs of lamb in the Western Hemisphere. The dictator has never been able to carve leg of lamb, he makes such a mess of it that everybody at the table laughs."

And he wants Kissinger to give him carving lessons? asked the interviewer.

"Henry doesn't," said Whipple. "The dictator will probably be overthrown."

Would Kissinger agree to save the dictator?

"Henry is talking about a vacation," said Whipple.

I suppose he's talking about how relaxing it would be to climb Mount Everest," said the interviewer.

"Either that," said the agent, "or he'd like to get his old chess eye back by whipping Bobby Fischer a few games at the chess board."

Whipple's phone rang. "Nursey?" he asked. "You want to know if Henry will dance Nursey's role in 'Swan Lake'?"

Sure Henry can dance it, but I don't know whether he can fit it in. Well, for one thing, he's due in China to teach Mao Tse-tung how to swim the butterfly stroke."

Robert Sténuit (dark glasses) with cannon brought up from a Dutch man-of-war.

The Buz Sawyer Of Underwater Archaeology

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (Herald)—Treasures of silver, silk and spices were carried over the keels of the Verendeghe Oostindische Compagnie (the United East India Company) in the 1600s, from exotic places like Canton and Batavia. Most of the ships made it, past the Horn and past the treacherous Shetland coast to such Low Country ports as Amsterdam and Antwerp, to the delight of shippers and skippers.

Some, to the delight of underwater archaeologists some 300 years later, didn't make it.

"When we locate and excavate a documented wreck, we find a time capsule," said Robert Sténuit, one of Belgium's leading underwater explorers. "From historical records we have the day, the month and the year of a given shipwreck," said Mr. Sténuit. "With some luck we are able to reconstruct and bring to the surface a raw slice of life, as it was that very day, that very month, that very year."

Waiting for new assignments off Portugal and England, Mr. Sténuit is working on his 13th book on underwater exploration and excavation (working title: "Le Trésor qui Venait du Nord"). He prefers not to talk about the projects ahead: "If you don't mind," he said, "I'd rather comment on the things I have done than the things I hope to do."

Mr. Sténuit, now 40, was studying political science at the University of Brussels when the scuba long hit him, some 20 years ago. He started to explore the submerged ends of the famous galleons of Han-sur-Lesse, in the province of Namur, looking for evidence of prehistoric habitation. "I wasn't merely underwater," Mr. Sténuit commented. "I was underground as well."

In the mid-50s, Mr. Sténuit emerged from his caves and went off to study the runnings of a Spanish fleet sunk in Vigo Bay, off Galicia, in 1702. After two years of collecting cannon and pieces of eight, he became a kind of Buz Sawyer of the

underwater trade—have flippers, will travel. He is now associated with the COMEX group, a Marseilles-based organization offering underwater expertise to all comers.

One of his most pleasant recollections is a 48-hour dive with Jon Lindbergh ("yes, the son of the Lindbergh") off the Bahamas in 1964. They spent their two days (a world record at the time) "in and out of an inflatable underwater dwelling, supplied and supported by the United States Navy."

"This again," said Mr. Sténuit, "I was in on the discovery and excavation of the Groua, the first identified wreck ever found from the Invincible Armada. It took me some 600 hours of research in the archives, one hour of exploration on the site and 10 solid months of underwater digging on the site off the Ulster coast between 1967-69."

Mr. Sténuit, like most of his serious colleagues, starts his projects in libraries and archives looking for documentation which may range from captain's mast proceedings or a letter to mother to despatches from maritime courts of inquiry.

In the case of an East Indianman, the last-drawn, a 17th-century vessel which went down off the Shetlands in 1683, he was fascinated by a report by one of the few survivors, a then 18-year-old sailor named Jan Camphuy. Young Camphuy wrote about his adventures and pinpointed a spot on the Island of Yell where Mr. Sténuit, with some intuition and beach research, could get reasonable bearings on the sunken ship.

The relations between the Low Country men and Cromwell's Parliament were not the best at the time and the Dutch East India captains preferred to face the high winds between the Shetlands and the Faroes, rather than the British guns and boarding parties in the Channel.

Mr. Camphuy wrote in Dutch, "commanded by the Captain, a French ship, speaking Walloon. He called the Shetlands 'Hiland' and identified the old Norse yell as 'Jalo,' approximating the Old Norse

orthography. A marine archaeologist needs a certain grounding in the etymology.

"Most important, as in all archaeological work, is to keep track of what is found exactly where," said Mr. Sténuit. "We aren't treasure hunters; we are down to reconstruct a way of life that was abruptly interrupted at a given time. We want to bring up an environment from the past. It has been said before but it may be restated: If one doesn't understand the past, how can one possibly understand the present?"

Mr. Sténuit divides submarine archaeology into three major fields: prehistoric sites and artifacts; classical—Greek, Roman—wrecks; and sunken cities ("a specialty of the French"); and medieval to post-medieval, from dragon ships to East Indianmen. ("That's my department.")

The chief enemy of an underwater explorer is the shipworm, *teredo navalis*. A modest population of teredos can, within a few years, devour the wooden parts of the prow, stern and keel.

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By mapping the exact position of the artifacts—ranging from treasure to trash—we may be able to draw conclusions," said Mr. Sténuit. "Very few wooden hulls survive down below but the interesting parts—by teredo standards—settle in patterns that can be read and decoded."

An exception to the rule is the warship *Wespa*, sunk in the Swedish harbor of Stockholm 1628 and lifted, fairly intact, in 1961.

"Another one may be the Amsterdam," said Mr. Sténuit. "She was leaking badly, one day in the mid-1600s and the captain decided to beach her near Hastings to save what could be saved. It couldn't: The good ship sank quicksand. Though she was built for us—we may be able one day to bring her out more or less as she was."

PEOPLE: Blame Dr. Spock For Today's Brats

The real estate agent who handled the purchase (by two Boston attorneys) said that the price (undisclosed) was higher than normal for such a house with its 12 acres of land.

Soprano Maria Callas sang in Milan Monday for the first time in 13 years but opera fans knew nothing about it until Tuesday's papers were on the stands. Miss Callas, once a star at Milan's La Scala, gave an unpublished performance for patients at the National Tumor Institute. Tenor Giuseppe di Stefano, her partner in a series of recent concerts, joined her in several duets.

The up and down existence of Terry Marphree and Russell Pizaya ended Sunday when they climbed down from their respective perches and claimed a world record—618 consecutive hours on a seaway. It was an effort to raise funds for uniforms for the Blountville, Ala., high school band. Since Christmas Day, the boys have raised \$6,450 of the \$12,000 needed. They ate their meals, slept by turns, handled class assignments brought in by teachers and even celebrated their 16th birthdays (both on Dec. 28) on the seaway in the high school gym.

Princess Antoinette of Monaco, Prince Rainier's sister, and Baron Bernard-Alexandre Tanbert of Geneva were married Saturday in a family ceremony in the palace. Prince Rainier and Princess Grace and their children—Caroline, Albert and Stephanie—were among those attending.

SICK LIST: Alexander M. Bickel, former dean of the Yale Law School, is recuperating from surgery for an undiagnosed ailment. Yale-New Haven Hospital's Bickel, now a professor, is expected to be in the hospital for two weeks.

SIGNED: Actress Sophia Loren to star in a new production of Noel Coward's "Brief Encounter," being remade as an NBC television special. It will be Miss Loren's first appearance on American TV. "The First Film of 'Brief Encounter,'" starring Celia Johnson and Trevor Howard, was released in 1945.

Edna Millett sold her "chicken ranch" in Laguna, Texas, Monday. The ranch, which had 12 chickens, 12 baths and 12 closets full of women's clothes. The "chicken ranch," a brother, opened in 1944 when Texas was a republic—and continued in operation until a telecast brought it to the attention of Gov. Dolph Briscoe who ordered the establishment closed.

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OFFICE SERVICES

1. HOUSE FLAT RENOVATION. We are specialists in all types of interior decoration. Paris: 100-1000.

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REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

1. HOUSE FLAT RENOVATION. We are specialists in all types of interior decoration. Paris: 100-1000.

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